

LORRAINE

the eastern and the western kingdom ever since Louis the German and Charles the Bald divided the realm of Lothar II more ethnographically by the treaty of Meerssen, August 8, 870. After the deposition in 897 of the emperor Charles III., who for a short time appeared at the head of the three reunited realms, the country still remained distinct though the invasions of the Northmen and feudal disintegration creeping in from the west vied to tear it to pieces. Yet the emperor Arnulf, after his success against the Scandinavians, restored some order, and made his son Zwentibulch king over that part of the empire in 894. But he never overcame the difficulties inherent in a country peopled by Franks, Burgundians, Almans, Irishmen, and Scandinavians speaking various Romance and Teutonic dialects, the western group being evidently attracted by the growth of a French eastern by that of a German nationality. Hugo Zwentibulch quarrelled with certain powerful lords offended mortally the bishop, especially that of Treves, and finally lost his life in battle on the 13th August 900. In the days of Louis the Child, the last of the eastern Carolings, there rose to dual dignity Peginar Long neck, count of Hasepburg, Hennesau, or Hainault, who owned a number of fiefs and monasteries in the diocese of Liège. He found it profitable to adhere to Charles king of the Western Franks especially after Louis's death in 911. His son Gisilbert from 915 began to rule the Lotharingians likewise in opposition to Conrad I and Henry I who were the successors of Louis the Child with the exception however of Alsace and the Frisian districts which now separated definitively to remain with the German kingdom. By the treaty of Bonn (921) the Lotharingian duchy was ceded formally to France, until Henry I profiting by the dissension between Charles the Simple and his rivals subdued Gisilbert and his dominion (925) and about 928 returned it to him with the hand of his daughter as a member of the German kingdom though rather more independent than other duchies. Its western frontier now appears to have extended up to the Dutch Zealand.

Henry's son the great Otto I when his brother rebelled in conjunction with Eberhard and Gisilbert the dukes of Franconia and Lotaringia, beat and annihilated these two vassals (939) and secured the latter country by a treaty with the French king Louis IV who married Gisilbert's widow entrusting it consecutively to his brother Henry, to a Duke Otto and from 944 to Conrad the Red his son in law. Chiefly with the help of the Lotharingians he invaded France in order to reinstate the king, who had been dethroned by his proud vassals. But a few years later, when Rudolf, the son of King Otto and the English Edith and Duke Conrad discontented with certain measures rose against their father and lord the ever restless spirit of the Lotharingians broke out into new convulsions. The stern king however, suppressed them removed both his son and his son in law from their office and appointed his youngest brother the learned and statesmanlike Brian archbishop of Cologne and chancellor of the realm to be also duke or as he is called archduke of Lotharingia. Brian snatched what was still left of demesne lands and some wealthy abbeys like St Maximine near Treves from the rapacious nobles, who had entirely converted the offices of counts and other functionaries into hereditary property. He presided over their diets enforced the public peace, and defended with their assistance the frontier lands of Germany against the pernicious influence of the death struggles fought between the last Carolings of Loon and the dukes of Liris. Quelling the insurrections of a younger Peginar in the lower or riparian regions, he admitted a faithful Count Frederick who possessed much land in the Ardennes at Verdun and at Bar, in dual

dignity. Although the emperor, after Brun's early death October 10, 963 took the border land into his own hands, he connived, as it appears, at the beginning of a final division between an upper and a lower duchy—leaving the first to Frederick and his descendants, while the other administered by a Duke Gottfried, was again disturbed by a third Reginar and his brother Lambert of Louvain. When Otto II actually restored their fiefs to them in 976 he nevertheless granted the lower duchy to Charles a son of the Caroling Louis IV and his own aunt Gertrude. Henceforth there are two duchies of Lorraine the official name applying originally only to the first but the two dignitaries being distinguished as *Dux Mosellanorum* and *Dux Ripuariorum*, or later on *Dux Metensis* or *Barrensis* and *Dux Lotariensis*, *de Brabantia*, *Pultensis* or *de Limburg*. Both territories now swarmed with ecclesiastical and temporal lords who struggled to be independent, and though nominally the subjects of the German kings and emperors frequently held fiefs from the kings and the grand seigniors of France.

Between powerful vassals and encroaching neighbours the imperial delegate in the lower duchy could only be a still more powerful seigneur. But Duke Charles became the captive of the bishop of Liège, and died in 994. His son Duke Otto dying childless (1004) left two sisters married to the counts of Louvain and Namur. Between 1012 and 1023 appears Duke Gottfried I son of a count of Verdun and supporter of the emperor Henry II who fighting his way against the counts of Louvain, Namur, Luxembourg and Holland is succeeded by his brother Gozelo I hitherto margrave of Antwerp who since 1033, with the emperor's permission ruled also Upper Lorraine and defended the frontier bravely against the incursions of Count Otto of Blois the adversary of Conrad II. At his death (1046) the upper duchy went to his second son Gottfried while the eldest, Gozelo II succeeded in the lower until he died childless (1046). But Gottfried II (the Bearded) an energetic but untrustworthy vassal, rebelled twice in alliance with King Henry I of France and Count Baldwin V of Flanders against the emperor Henry V, who opposed a union of the duchies in such hands. Lower Lorraine therefore was given (1046) to Count Frederick of Luxembourg after whose death (1065) it was nevertheless held by Gottfried who in the mean time being banished the country had married Beatrice, the widow of Boniface of Tuscany and acted a prominent part in the affairs of Italy. As duke of Spoleto and champion of the Holy See he rose to great importance during the turbulent minority of Henry IV. When he died December 21 1069 his son Gottfried III the Hunch backed, succeeded in the lower duchy who for a short time was the husband to Matilda of Canosa the daughter of Boniface and Beatrice. Soon however he turned his back on Italy and the pope joined Henry IV fought with the Saxons rebels and Robert of Flanders and in the end was miserably murdered by an emissary of the count of Holland February 26 1076. Conrad the emperor's young son now held the duchy nominally till it was granted 1088 to Gottfried IV count of Bouillon and son of Ida a sister of Gottfried III and Count Eustace of Boulogne the hero of the first crusade who died king of Jerusalem in 1100. After him Henry count of Limburg obtained the country, but adhering to the old emperor in his last struggles, he was removed by the son in May 1106 to make room for Gottfried V the great grand son to Lambert I count of Lorraine a descendant of the first dual house which had been expelled by Otto the Great. Nevertheless he joined his predecessor in rebellion against the emperor (1114) but returned to his side in the war about the see of Liège. Later on he opposed King Lothar III who in turn supported William son of Henry of Limburg but died in peace with Conrad

III, January 15 1139 His son Gottfrid VI was the last duke of Lower Lorraine and second duke of Brabant. Henceforth the duchy split definitely into that of Limburg the inheritance of the counts of Verdun, and that of Louvain or Brabant, the dominion of the ancient line of the counts of Hapsburg. Various fragments remained in the hands of the counts of Luxemburg, Namur, Flanders Holland Juliers, &c.

Upper Lorraine a hilly table land is bordered on the east by the ridge of the Vosges, on the north by the Ardennes and on the south by the table land of Langres. Towards the west the open country stretches on into Champagne. The Meuse and the Moselle the latter with its tributary Meurthe and Saar, run through it from S.E. to N.W. in a direction parallel to the ridge of the Argonne. In this country Duke Frederick was succeeded by his son and grandson till 1033. Afterwards Gozelo I and Gottfrid the Bearded, Count Albert of Alsace and his brother or nephew Gerard, held the duchy successively under very insecure circumstances. The dual territories were even then on all sides surrounded and broken in upon not only by those of the three bishops but also by the powerful counts of Bar. Moreover when in 1070 a new dynasty was established in Theodorie son of Count Gerard of Alsace his brother Gerard of Vaudemont became the founder of a separate line. The former political and feudal ties still connected the duchy with the empire. The bishops were the suffragans of the archbishop of Treves who rose to be one of the prince electors. The dukes however, descending from Theodorie in the male line though much weakened by the incessant disipation of their property for two centuries adhorod generally to the emperor. Duke Simon I was step brother of the emperor Lothar III. his son Matthew I intermarried with the Hohenstaufen family. His son and grand son appear traditionally on the side of Henry VI Philip Frederick II and but rarely prefer the Welsh opponent. Later on Theobald II and Frederick IV supported Albert and Frederick of Austria against Louis the Bavarian. Yet during the same age French feudalism and chivalry French custom and language advanced steadily to the advantage of German policy and German idioms among knights and citizens. King Philip Augustus already promoted Frenchmen to the sees of Cambrai Verdun, and Poul. Though remaining a fief of the empire the duchy of Lorraine itself a loose accumulation of centrifugal elements was irresistibly attracted by its western neighbour although the progress of French monarchy for a time was violently checked by the English invasion. Duke Rudolf a great grandson of Rudolf of Hapsburg, died at Crécy among the French chivalry, like his brother in law the count of Bar. To his son John who was poisoned at Paris (1391) Charles called the Bold, succeeded while his brother Frederick who was slain at Agincourt, had annexed the county of Vaudemont by right of his wife. Charles who died in 1431 without male issue had be towed his daughter Isabella in marriage on René count of Anjou and titular king of Naples Sicily and Jerusalem and also a French vassal for fragments of the duchy of Bar and the fiefs of Pont à Mousson and Guise. However when he obtained by right of his wife the duchy of Lorraine he was defeated by Anthony, the son of Frederick of Vaudemont. But by his daughter Isabella marrying Frederick II Count Anthony's son and heir the duchies of Lorraine and Bar were in the end united by him II with the county of Vaudemont and its dependencies Amale Mayenne and Elboeuf. In the meantime all these properties were nearly annihilated by the conquest of Charles of Burgundy who evidently had chosen Lorraine to be the keystone of a vast realm stretching from the North Sea to the Mediterranean. This new border

empire separating Germany from France, fell almost instantly to pieces however when the bold Burgundian lost his conquests and his life in the battle of Nancy, January 4 1477. After this the duchy tottered on, merging ever more into the stream of French history though its bishops were princes of the empire and resided in imperial cities. At the death of René II (1508), his eldest son Anthony, who had been educated in the court of France inherited Lorraine with its dependencies. The second Claude was first duke of Guise and the third John alternately or conjointly with his nephew Nicholas bishop of Metz Toul and Verdun better known as the cardinal of Lorraine. Still the old connexion reappeared occasionally during the French wars of the emperor Charles V. In 1525 the country was invaded by German insurgents and Lutheranism began to spread in the towns. When Maurice elector of Saxony and the German princes rose against the emperor (1552) they sold the three bishoprics and the cities of Toul Metz and Verdun, as well as Cambrai, to King Henry II, and hailed him as imperial vicar and *rex libertatis Germanie*. In vain did Charles V lay siege to Metz for nearly three months the town already entirely French was successfully defended by the duke of Guise. German heresy also lost its hold in these territories owing to the Catholic influence of the house of Guise which ruled the count of France during an eventful period. Charles II the grandson of Duke Anthony who as a descendant of Charles the Caroling even ventured to claim the French crown against the house of Bourbon had by his wife a daughter of King Henry II two sons. But Henry, the eldest brother in law to Henry of Navarre, leaving no sons the duchy at his death July 31 1624 reverted to his brother Francis who on November 26, 1625 resigned it in favour of his son Charles III the husband of Duke Henry's eldest daughter. Siding again with Richelieu with the house of Austria and Duke Gaston of Orleans Charles after being driven out by the French and the Swedes, resigned the duchy January 19, 1634 and like the three bishoprics it was actually allotted to France by the peace of Westphalia. The duke however after fighting with the Fronde and with Condé and Spain against Turenne and Mazarin and quarrelling in turn with Spain was nevertheless reinstated by the treaty of the Pyrenees (1659) under hard conditions. He had to cede the duchy of Bar to raise the fortifications of Nancy, and to yield the French free passage to the bishoprics and Alsace. But restless as ever after trying to be raised among the princes of the blood royal in return for a promise to cede the duchy he broke again with Louis XIV and was expelled once more together with his nephew and heir Charles IV Leopold. Both fought in the Dutch war on the German side in the vain hope of reconquering their country. When Charles IV after his uncle's death refused to yield the towns of Lougny and Nancy according to the peace of Nimwegen Louis XIV retained the duchy while its proprietor acted as governor of Tyrol and fought the Turks for the emperor Leopold I whose sister he had married. In the next French war he commanded the imperial troops. Hence his son Leopold Joseph at the cost of Saurau regained the duchy once more by the treaty of Ryswick (1697). This prince carefully held the balance between the contending parties when Europe struggled for and against the Bourbon succession in Spain so that his court became a sanctuary for pretenders and persecuted partisans. His second son Francis Stephen by a daughter of Duke Philip of Orleans and his heir since 1729 surrendered the duchy ultimately owing to the defeat of Austria in the war for the Polish crown (1735). This being lost by Stanislaus I Lezajski the father in law of Louis XV the usufruct of Lorraine and a comfortable residence at Nancy were granted to the

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The anonymous author of a *Century of the English and Malay Language* published at Batavia in 1879 in which the words are mostly well-settled coming to light in pronunciation gives it *Loerre*. Puffin (*Hut yat O a xi p l 5*) states that it comes from the loud cry which is likely enough in the case of captive examples taught to utter a sound resembling that of the name by which they are commonly called. Nieuhoff (*1695 pps l r par terre d'ice en terre d'ice Indes Amsterdam 169 09*) seems to have first named the word *Loor* known (*for hoy Geyers Arum, 1* 151) Crawford (*Dutch Engl. and Malay Language p 17*) spells it *Loor* or *lor* and in the first of the two lists of words he gives *Loor* (*Eng. Fr. Eng. (1) avagay, (2) avagay, (3) P. Metta, Alforan*) (*Orn. Avagay, xl pt. cap. 1*) notes a Parrot called in Java *nor* and Clausen (*East-Ind. p. 334*) has it as a word. The wall a count for the name *noyra* or *noy* applied by the Portuguese to a count going to Buffon (*noy supra p 10-17*) is the word in Portuguese used to call a Parrot generally *Looro* and in the same language it is used as an adjective signifying bright or gloomy. The French write the word *Loore* (*see list of notes*) the *Loory* of the *Loory* in South Africa is a *Toucanus* (*g r*) the King's story in the name of the bird in India is in India to the Australian Parrots of the *Loore* species.



own name. It lies 483 miles by rail south-east of San Francisco on the Southern Pacific Railroad and is connected by branch lines with Wilmington Santa Monica (both on the coast), and Santa Ana. As the centre of a fine orange and grape growing country and a resort for invalids Los Angeles is a place of some importance, and since the opening of the railways it has been in full prosperity the old adobe buildings rapidly giving place to more substantial structures. Founded in 1781 by the Spaniards, it received the name "Town of the Queen of the Angels" (*Puebla de la Reina de los Angeles*) as a tribute to the beauty and pleasantness of the spot. It was the capital of the Mexican state of California from 1836 to 1846 in which latter year it was captured by United States forces. The population has increased from 5738 in 1870 to 11311 in 1880.

LOT the ancestor of Moab and Ammon was the son of Haran and grandson of Terah, and accompanied his uncle Abraham in his migration from Haran to Canaan. At Bethel¹ Lot separated from Abraham and while the uncle went on to Hebron the nephew settled in the district of Sodom. When Jehovah was about to destroy Sodom and the other cities of the plain two divine messengers appeared, spent the night in Lot's house, and next morning led Lot, his wife, and his two unmarried daughters out of the city. His wife looked back and was changed to a pillar of salt² but Lot with his two daughters escaped first to Zoar and then to the mountains east of the Dead Sea where the daughters supposing themselves the only survivors of the catastrophe that had destroyed their home, planned and executed an incest by which they became mothers. The sons were the ancestors of Ammon and Moab. Such is the outline of the Jewish history of Lot which the priestly narrator epitomizes in a few words, the only statement peculiar to his narrative being that in Gen. xi 27-30. The account of Chedorloamer's invasion and of Lot's rescue by Abraham belongs to an independent source the age and historical value of which has been much disputed. See on the other handwald *Gen. xi. 27-30* and Tuck in his *Genesis* and in an essay originally published in *2 D M G* vol. 1, and reprinted in the second edition of his *Genesis* and on the other hand the essay in Noldeke, *Untersuchungen und Weltbaues et supra*, p. 414.

The name Lot (*ל*) signifies a will which has J. Goldzieher *Mythologie* p. 216 to the arbitrary hypothesis that the story of Lot and his daughters is a myth about the night. Lot and his daughters pass into Arabi tradition from the Jews. The daughters are named Zaly and Reza by Mas'ady ii. 139 but other Arabian writers give other names.

LOT a south westerly department of central France corresponding to what was formerly known as Quercy (the country of the Cadurci) a district of the old province of Guyenne is situated between 44° 12' and 45° 5' N lat. and between 1° 12' E long. and is bounded on the N by Corrèze on the W by Dordogne and Lot-et-Garonne on the S by Tarn-et-Garonne and on the E by Aveyron and Cantal. Its extreme length from north-east to south-west is about 62 miles and its breadth from north-west to south-east 31 miles with an area of 2013 square miles. It slopes towards the south-west from a maximum altitude of 2560 feet on the borders of Cantal to a minimum of 213 feet at the point where the river Lot quits the department through a wide geological range beginning with primary rocks (granite, gneiss, mica schists)

which are succeeded by lias, oolitic lime-stone (occupying the greater portion of the area), chalk, and finally by Tertiary formations. The Lot which traverses it from east to west, is navigable for the whole distance (78 miles) with the help of locks, its principal tributary within the department is the Célé (on the right). In the north of the department the Dordogne has a course of 37 miles, among its tributaries are the Cère which has its rise in Cantal and the Guyane, a river of no great length but remarkable for the abundance of its waters. The streams in the south of Lot all flow into the Tarn. By the Dordogne and Lot the surface is divided into a number of lime stone plateaux known by the name of 'causses' that to the north of the Dordogne is called the Causse de Martel, between the Dordogne and the Lot is the Causse de Gramat or de Locamadour, south of the Lot is the Causse de Cahors. These causses, owing to the rapid disappearance of the rain through the faults in the limestone have for the most part an arid appearance and their rivulets are generally mere dry beds but their altitude (from 700 to 1300 feet, much lower therefore than that of the similar plateaux in Lozère, Hérault, and Aveyron) admits of the cultivation of the vine they also yield a small quantity of maize wheat oats, rye and potatoes, and some wood. The deep intervening valleys are full of verdure being well watered by abundant springs supplied by drainage from the plateaux above. The climates on the whole that of the Gironde region, the valleys are warm and the rainfall is somewhat above the average for France. The difference of temperature between the higher parts of the department belonging to the central plateau and the sheltered valleys of the south-west is considerable. Of the entire area of the department 691,920 acres are arable 27,402 are forest land 168,038 are occupied by vineyards 64,250 are heath and 61,778 are meadow. Sheep are the most abundant kind of live stock, but pigs, horned cattle, horses, asses and mules, and goats are also reared as well as poultry in large quantities and bees. Wine is the principal product of the department the most valued being that of Cahors or Cote du Lot. It is used partly for blending with other wines and partly for local consumption. The north-east cantons supply large quantities of chestnuts, apples, cherries, and peaches are common, and the department also grows tobacco and supplies truffles. The iron and zinc deposits are unimportant. Marble, millstone, limestone and clay are obtained to some extent but phosphate of lime is the most valuable mineral product of Lot. The manufactures are inconsiderable but there are numerous mills and wool spinning and carding as well as cloth making tanning currying brewing and agricultural implement making are carried on to some extent. The exports consist of grain, flour wine brandy, live stock, nuts, truffles, prune, tobacco wood, phosphate of lime, leather and wool. The population in 1876 was 276,812. The three arrondissements are Cahors Figear and Gourdon there are twenty nine cantons and three hundred and twenty three communes.

LOT ET GARONNE, a department of south-western France made up of Agenais and Bigaonais two districts of the former province of Guyenne, and Condomois and Lomagne formerly portions of Gascony lies between 43° 50' and 44° 45' N lat. and 1° 7' E and 8° W long. and is bounded on the W by Gironde on the N by Dordogne, on the E by Lot and Tarn-et-Garonne, on the S. by Gers and on the SW by Landes its extreme length from south-west to north-east is 62 miles and it has an area of 2067 square miles. The Garonne which traverses the department from south-east to north-west divides it into two unequal parts, in that to the north the slope is from east to west while in that to the south it is directly from south to north. A small portion in the south-west belongs

¹ In Gen. xi 30 ag. where Abraham visits Egypt is recorded the first mention of Lot and Lot's daughters is a myth about the night. Lot and his daughters pass into Arabi tradition from the Jews. The daughters are named Zaly and Reza by Mas'ady ii. 139 but other Arabian writers give other names.

² Such a pillar is the monument of Lot's wife described by Lya b. Ananias p. 307. See J. Robinson *B. Rev.* 2d ed. ii. 108.

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to the sterile region of the Landes, the valleys of the Garonne and of the Lot (its greatest affluent here) on the other hand are proverbial for their fertility. The wide part is in the borders of Dordogne, where oak, chestnut, and hench forests are numerous, the highest point is also here (896 feet). The Garonne, where it quits the department is only some 33 or 36 feet above the sea level, it is navigable throughout with the help of its lateral canal, as also are the Lot and Bayse with the help of locks. The Dropt a right affluent of the Garonne in the north of the department is also navigable in the lower part of its course. The climate is that of the Gironde region the mean temperature of Agen being 56.6 Fahr, or 5° above that of Paris the rainfall (31.5 inches) is also above the average of France. Of the entire area 741,312 acres are arable, 210,047 are vineyard 172,980 under wood 85,254 natural meadow, and 56,836 waste. Horned cattle are the chief live stock next in order come pigs sheep horses, asses, and mules, and a small number of goats. Poultry and bees are also reared. Its wines and its cereals are a great source of wealth to the department, in 1875 488,000 quarters of grain and 14,000,000 gallons of wine were produced. Potatoes beetroot pulse and maize are also largely grown next come rye, barley, mealin, and buckwheat. In 1877 7759 acres produced 5,838,849 lb. of tobacco worth upwards of two million francs. Olza, hemp and flax are also extensively cultivated. The fruit harvest (nuts chestnuts apricots) is large and valuable the prunes which take their name from Agen being especially in demand. The forests in the south west supply pine wood and cork. The forges, high furnaces and foundries of the department are important, braziers' ware is also produced, and there are workshops for the manufacture of agricultural implements and other machines. The making of plaster, lime and hydraulic cement, of tiles, bricks and pottery of confectionery and other eatables and brewing and distilling occupy many of the inhabitants. At Tonneins there is a national tobacco manufactory and the list of industries is completed by the mention of boatbuilding, cork cutting hat and candle making, wool spinning, weaving of woollen and cotton stuffs, tanning, paper making, oil making and flour and saw milling. In 1876 the population was 316,920 (1100 Protestants). The inhabitants speak a patois in which elegant and graceful words have been written such as the poems of JARRY (p. 1). The arrondissements are four—Agen, Marmande, Nérac, and Villeneuve, and there are thirty-five cantons and three hundred and twenty-five communes.

LOTHAIR I, Roman emperor, eldest son of Louis the Pious was born in 795. At a diet held at Aix-la-Chapelle in 817 he received Austrasia with the greater part of Germany, and was associated with his father in the empire, while separate territories were granted to his brothers Louis and Pippin. This arrangement being modified in favour of Louis's youngest son Charles (afterwards Charles the Bald) the three brothers repeatedly rebelled, and for a time Lothair usurped supreme power. After the death of Louis in 840 Lothair as his successor claimed the right to govern the whole empire. His brothers Louis and Charles (Pippin being dead) united against him and in 841 he was defeated in the great battle of Fontenay. On the 11th of August 843 the war was brought to an end by the treaty of Verdun by which Lothair was confirmed in the imperial title, but received as his immediate territory only Italy (which he had ruled from 822) with a long narrow district reaching just the Rhone and the Rhine to the North Sea. His subsequent reign was full of trouble, for many of his vassals had become virtually independent, and he was unable to contend successfully with the Norsemen and the Saracens. In 855 weary of

the cares of government, he divided his kingdom among his sons, and retired to the monastery of Prüm, where he died on the 28th of September of the same year. As emperor he was succeeded by his son Louis II.

LOTHAIR THE SAXON, German king and Roman emperor was originally count of Supplinburg. In 1106 he was made duke of Saxony by the emperor Henry V against whom he afterwards repeatedly rebelled. After the death of Henry V in 1125 the party which supported imperial in opposition to papal claims wished to grant the crown to Duke Frederick of Swabia grand son of Henry IV. The papal party, however headed by Archbishop Adalbert of Mainz, managed to secure the election of Lothair, who obtained their favour by making large concessions by which he was afterwards seriously humpered. In 1133 he was crowned emperor in Rome by Innocent II, whom he had supported in a disputed papal election. In later times the church pretended that he had done homage to the pope for the empire but what he really received in fief was the hereditary territory of the Counts of Matilda. Meanwhile he had been engaged in bitter strife with the Hohenstaufen family, from whom he had demanded the allodial lands which they had inherited from the emperor Henry V. Duke Frederick of Swabia, and his brother Conrad, had resisted the pretensions and Conrad had even been crowned king in Milan. The quarrel was ultimately settled by the lands in dispute being granted in fief to the house of Hohenstaufen. In order to strengthen his position Lothair had given his daughter Gertrude (a child of eleven) in marriage to Henry the Proud duke of Bavaria whom he made also duke of Saxony. Henry was further enriched by receiving the hereditary and imperial territories of the Counts of Matilda, so that the Guelphs became by far the most powerful family in the empire. Lothair secured other important adherents by giving North Saxony (afterwards Brandenburg) to Albert the Bear, and Thuringia (which he took from Landgrave Hermann) to Count Iona. In his relations to the neighbouring populations Lothair acted with great vigour. The duke of Bohemia and the duke of Poland were compelled to do homage, and the margravine of Meissen and the county of Burgundy he gave to two of his supporters the former to Count Conrad of Wettin the latter to Duke Conrad of Zähringen. The kingdom of the Abotines he granted to the Danish king Cnut and Cnut's success or Magna was forced to accept it as a fief of the empire. In 1136 Lothair undertook a second expedition to Italy for the defence of Pope Innocent II against Roger of Sicily, and after accomplishing his object he died on the 3d of December 1137 in an Alpine hut near Trent, on his way back to Germany. During his reign the papacy gained ground in its rivalry with the empire but he displayed courage and resource in maintaining the rights of the crown against all his secular opponents.

See German, Political & Church, the Deutscher Kaiser Lothar I. p. 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

LOTHIAN **LOTHIEN**, **LODONIA** a name whose origin is unknown now preserved in the three Scottish counties of Fife, West and Mid Lothian—HARRINGTON, LINTHICOW and EDINBURGH (see)—originally extended from the Forth to the Tweed. The Forth separated it from Celtic Alba, and the Tweed from the southern part of Bryneich (Bernicia). Its western boundary appears to have been the Cheviots and the Lowthers. After the Anglo-Saxon migration it formed part of the Anglian kingdom of Northumberland founded by Ida the Flame-beaver in 547 which in its

¹ Loth son of Anna, the sister of Arthur a Scottish count and lord of Lothian (Fordun lib. 21), the 12th of the Arturian legend (see *How Books of Wales* chap. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100).

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LOO

LOO (formerly called **LANTPLOO**), a round game of cards. Loo may be played by any number of persons from five to seven makes the best game. 'Three-card loo' is the game usually played. A pack of fifty-two cards is required. The players being seated the pack is shuffled and a card dealt face upwards to each. The player to whom a knave falls has the first deal. The player to his left deals next, and so on in rotation. Each player is entitled to a deal, i.e., the game should not be abandoned till it returns to the original dealer, but, if there is a loo in the last deal of a round, the game continues till there is a hand without a loo. The pack is cut to the dealer, who deals three cards to each player and an extra hand called *miss*. The dealer turns up the top of the undealt cards for trumps. The dealer is sometimes permitted to deal the cards in any order he pleases, but the best rule is to require that the cards be dealt one at a time in rotation as at whist. During the deal each player contributes to the pool a sum previously agreed upon, the dealer contributing double. The unit for a single stake should be divisible by three without a remainder e.g. three counters or three pence. The players are bound to put in the stake before the deal is completed. Sometimes a penalty is enforced for neglect. The deal being completed and the pool formed each player in rotation beginning from the dealer's left, looks at his cards and declares whether he will play, resign, or take *miss*. If the former he says "I play." If he takes *miss* he places his cards face downwards in the middle of the table, and takes up the extra hand. If he resigns he similarly places his cards face downwards in the middle of the table. If *miss* is taken, the subsequent players only have the option of playing or resigning. A player who takes *miss* must play. The one who has declared to play, and the one—if there is one—who has taken *miss* then play one card each in rotation, beginning from the dealer's left. The cards thus played constituting a *trick*. The trick is won by the highest card of the suit led or if trumped by the highest trump the cards ranking as at whist. The winner of the trick leads to the next and so on until the hand is played out. The cards remain face upwards in front of the persons playing, them

Rules of Play.—If the dealer holds one of trumps he must lead it (i.e. king if ace is turned up). If the leader has two trumps

he must lead one of them and if one is ace (or king) are being turned up) he must lead it. With this exception the leader is not bound to lead his highest trump if more than two clubs to play, but if there are only two declared players the leader with more than one trump must lead the highest. Except with trumps as above stated he may lead any card he chooses. The subsequent players must lead the trick if able and must follow suit if able. Holding none of the suit led they must lead the trick with a trump if able. Other trumps they may play any card in 3 places. The winner of the first trick is subject to the rules already stated respecting the lead and in addition he must lead a trump if able (call it *trump* after trick).

When the hand has been played out, the winners of the tricks divide the pool, each receiving one third of the amount for each trick. If only one declared to play the dealer plays *miss* either for himself or for the pool. If he plays for the pool he must declare before seeing *miss* that he does not play for himself. Any tricks he may win when playing for the pool remain there as an addition to the next pool.

If each declared player wins at least one trick it is a *single* i.e. a fresh pool is made as already described, but if one of the declared players fails to make a trick he is *looted*. Then only if a player who is looted contributes to the next pool together with the dealer who puts in a single stake. If more than one player is looted each has to contribute. At a limited loo each player looted has to put in the amount there was in the pool. But it is generally agreed to limit the loo so that it shall not exceed a certain fixed sum. Thus at eighteen penny loo the loo is generally limited to half a guinea. If there is less than the limit in the pool the payment is regulated as before. But if there is more than the limit, the loo is the fixed sum agreed on.

The game is sometimes varied by *flushes* i.e. by compelling every one to play either whenever there is no loo the previous deal (a *single*) or whenever clubs are trumps (a *club* late). When there is a force no *miss* is allowed. *Irish loo* is played by allowing 4 declared players to exchange one or all of their cards for cards dealt from the top of the pack. There is no *miss* and it is not compulsory to lead a trump with two trumps, unless there are only two declared players. At *five-card loo* each player has five cards, instead of three and a single stake should be divided by five. For a (knave of clubs) ranks as the highest trump, whatever suit is turned up. There is no *miss* and cards may be exchanged as at Irish loo. If ace of trumps is led the leader says "I'm in civil" when the holder of that card must pass the trick if he can do so without revoking. A *flush* (five cards of the same suit, or four with 1 suit) *loos the board* i.e. the holder receives the amount of a loo from every one, and the hand is not played. A *trump flush* takes precedence of *flush* as in other suits. If more than one *flush* is held or if *flush* is held by the dealer he exempt from payment. As between two *flushes* which do not take precedence the older hand wins.

Declaring to Play and Playing (three card loo).—PLAY on two trumps. The first to declare to play on an honour in trumps

and an ace in plain suits. Play also on kings with trumps but some players throw up king, of trump's single rank with it another king, or a gearled queen as bid. Also play on one trump with two other cards as high as queen. Some players throw up this hand. Holding a trump suit other lead than trump if three others declare to play but other's lead is ace. Do not play on a hand with out a trump except if play on any cards that give a reasonable chance of a trick or take most if the amount in the pool is considerable and the loss is limited. If the number of players is less than five or if several throw up weak hands may be played on the other side if several have declared to play only a very strong hand should not be played if there are only three left in all others having thrown up must should be taken but not when there are more than two to follow the player whose turn it is to declare.

Laws of L.—These vary greatly and should be agreed on before commencing to play. The ordinary rules which lose the player for nearly every error are very bad. The following are better than the laws of the late Henrich Club. 1 First knave deals. 2 Each player has a right to shuffle. 3 The player to the deal is right at the jack. 4 The dealer must live the cards, one only one in rotation as at whist and must deal alone for imps at the end of each round. He must turn up the top card of the undealt cards for trumps. 5 If the dealer deals without having the jack cut or shuffled it is cut or dealt except as provided in law 4 or leads two cards together and then deals a third without rectifying this error. 6 If a player's card or deals too many cards, he forfeits a single to the pool and deals again. 7 The player to the left of the dealer deals next. If a player deals out of turn he may be stopped before the trump card is turned otherwise the deal stands good and the player to his left deals next. 8 Players must declare to play in rotation beginning with the dealer to the left. A player looking at his cards before his turn forfeits a single to the pool. 9 A player who looks before his turn or who exposes a card forfeits a single to the pool and must throw up his hand. 10 If a dealer's player exposes a card before his turn to play or plays out of turn or before all have declared or touches a card so that it can be named by any other declared player or revokes he must live in the pool any tricks he may make and forfeit four times the amount of a single. 11 If he makes no trick he is lost and there is no further penalty. 12 If the dealer holds a set of trumps and does not lead it (or him) or a being turn 1 up) or if he holds two trumps and does not lead one or the high set of two or more trumps when there are only two declared players (unless his cards are sequence cards or cards of equal value) or if a player does not bid 11 the trick value is null or if he does not lead trump after trick (if he bid 11 is a trump) he is lost to the same penalty as in law 10. 13 In case of revokes or errors in play the hand must be rephased if so desired by any one except the off-sider. 14 The place of an aftercomer is decided by dealing a card between every two of the players. The aftercomer sits where the first knave sits. (H. J.)

LOOCHOO See LEW CHOW ISLANDS

LOOM See WEAVING

LOOM or **LUOV** (Icelandic *Lomr*) a name applied to water birds of three distinct families all remarkable for their clumsy gait on land. The first of them is the *Colymbus* to which the term *DIVER* (*qr*) is nowadays usually restricted in books, the second the *Podiceps*, or *CREBS* (see vol. xi. p. 30) and the third the *Alca*. The form *Loon* is most commonly used both in the British Islands and in North America for all the species of the genus *Colymbus* or *Fuligula* according to some ornithologists; frequently with the prefix *Sprat* indicating the kind of fish on which they are supposed to prey, though it is the local name of the Great Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*) wherever that bird is sufficiently well known to have one and as appears from Grew (*Use Reg Soc* p. 64) it was formerly given to the Little Grebe or Dabchick (*P. fluviatilis* or *minor*) as well. The other form *Loom* seems

¹ The law which loses a player for misdeal is atrocious and should always be opposed.

² For if all of a set go to increase the pool already formed and so is a law.

³ The law that in the pool and fine under laws 9 and 10 go to the next pool is a bit of the pool already formed. Many players inflict the penalty of also for the off-sider in law 9 and 10 but the rule also applies to the French in law 9.

⁴ The law that the first trumps (the Montague) and as the first fall, if a loon is only left with a metonymy by a simpleton or to any one who has no attempt at the birds to which the name is given to work.

more confined in its application to the north, and is said by Mr F. Edmonston (*Flynn Gloss Shell and O. K. Dialect*, p. 67) to be the proper name in Shetland of *Colymbus septentrionalis*, but it has come into common use among Arctic seamen as the name of the species of Guillemot (*Alca arctica* or *brunnica*) which in those and through the cliffs of far northern lands, from whose (hence called) 'loomerics' they obtain a considerable stock of wholesome food, while the writer believes he has heard the word locally applied to the *HAZONHILL* (*qr*) (A. N.)

LOPE DE VEGA See VERA CAERIO

LOPEZ CARLOS ANTONIO (1790-1862), a Paraguayan ruler of great ability, born at Asuncion November 4, 1790 was educated in the ecclesiastical seminary of that city and by his ability attracted the hostility of the dictator Francia in consequence of which he was forced to keep in hiding for several years. He acquired however, by study so unusual a knowledge of law and governmental affairs that on Francia's death in 1840, he soon acquired an almost undisputed control of the Paraguayan state which he maintained uninterruptedly until his own death in 1862. He was successively secretary of the ruling military junta (1840-41) one of the two consuls (1841-44) and president with dictatorial powers (1844-1862) by successive elections for ten and three years and in 1857 again for ten years, with power to nominate his own successor. Though nominally a president acting under a republican constitution, he ruled despotically the congress assembling only rarely and on his call and then only to ratify his decrees. His government was in general directed with wise energy towards developing the material resources and strengthening the military power of the country. His jealousy of foreign approach several times involved him in diplomatic disputes with Brazil, England, and the United States, which nearly resulted in war, but each time he extricated himself by skilful evasions. Paraguay rapidly advanced under his firm and on the whole patriotic administration. He died September 10 1862.

LOPEZ, FRANCISCO SOLANO (1826-1870), eldest son of Carlos Antonio Lopez above noticed was born near Asuncion Paraguay July 21 1826. During his boyhood his father was in hiding and in consequence his education was wholly neglected. Soon after his father's accession to the presidency, Francisco then in his nineteenth year was made commander in chief of the Paraguayan army, during the spasmodic hostilities then prevailing with the Argentine Republic. After receiving successively the highest offices of the state he was sent in 1853 as minister to England France and Italy to ratify formally treaties made with these powers the previous year. He spent a year and a half in Europe, and succeeded in purchasing large quantities of arms and military supplies together with several steamers and organized a project for building a railroad and establishing a French colony in Paraguay. He also formed the acquaintance of Madame Lynch an Irish adventuress of many talents and popular qualities who became his mistress and strongly influenced his later ambitious schemes. Returning to Paraguay, he became in 1855 minister of war and on his father's death in 1862 at once assumed the reins of government as vice president in accordance with a provision of his father's will and called a congress by which he was chosen president for ten years. He had long cherished ambitious designs, and now set himself to enlarge the army, and purchase in Europe large quantities of military stores. In 1864 he began open aggression on Brazil by demanding in his self-styled capacity of 'protector of the equilibrium of the La Plata' that Brazil should abandon her armed interference in a

¹ Dunn and Farly however agree in giving 'Lain Goose' as the name of the species in Shetland.

Syrac di strict and says that a caravan route led from it to Egypt. The lotus still grows there in great abundance. It is a prickly shrub, the juyube tree bearing a fruit of a sweet taste compared by Herodotus to that of the date, it is still eaten by the natives, and a kind of wine is made from the juice (see *Journal*). Marcellus tales were current among the early Greeks of the virtues of the lotus, as we see in *Odys.* ix. 84. When Ulysses comes to the coast many of his sailors eat the lotus and for all wish to return home. The idea has been worked up by Tennyson in a very fine poem. This lotus must not be confounded with the Egyptian plant a kind of water lily that grows in the Nile. See *Butler's Fall in the L.*, and *Meer's Heron*, ii., or in *Historical Researches* &c.

LOTZ, ADOLPH HERMANN, one of the most eminent philosophers of our age was born May 21 1817 in Bautzen in the kingdom of Saxony, and died at Leipzig 1st July 1881. The incidents of the life of a philosopher, especially if his career has been exclusively an academic one are usually passed over as unimportant. In external events no life could be less striking, him that of Lotz, who moreover was of a retiring disposition and was forced through delicate health to exclude him (if from) even such external excitement and disquietude as the quiet university town of Göttingen where he passed nearly forty years of his life might afford. His interest in the contrary as exhibited in his various writings are most universal, and in a surprising degree he perceived the power of appreciating the wants of practical life, and the demands of a civilization so complicated as that of our age so full of elements which have not yet yielded to scientific treatment. But although in his teachings he rose more than most thinkers beyond the temporary and casual influences which surrounded him it was significant for the development of his ideas that the same country produced him which gave to Germany Lessing and Fichte that he received his education in the gymnasium of Zittau and the guidance of eminent and energetic teachers who nursed in him a love and tasteful appreciation of the classical authors of which in much later years he gave a unique example in his masterly translation of the *Antigone* of Sophocles into Latin and that himself the son of a physician he went to the university of Leipzig as a student of philosophy and natural sciences but enlisted officially as a student of medicine. He was then only seventeen. It appears that thus early Lotz's studies were governed by two distinct interests and emanated from two centres. The first was his scientific interest and culture based upon mathematical and physical studies, under the guidance of such eminent representatives of modern exact research as E. H. Weber, W. Volkmann and G. T. Lechner. The others were his æsthetic and artistic predilections which were developed under the care of C. H. Weisse. To the former he owes his appreciation of exact investigation and a complete knowledge of the aims of science to the latter an equal admiration for the great circle of ideas which had been cultivated and diffused through the teachings of Fichte, Schelling and Hegel. But each of these aspects which early in life must have been familiar to him exerted on the other a tempering and modifying influence. The true method of science which he possessed forced him to condemn as useless the entire form which Schelling's and Hegel's expositions had adopted, especially the dialectical method of the latter, whilst his love of art and beauty and his appreciation of moral purposes revealed to him the existence beyond the phenomenal world of a world of values or worths into which no exact science could penetrate. It is evident how this initial position at once defined to him a variety of tasks which philosophy had to perform. But there were the natural sciences themselves only just

emerging from an archaic conception of their true method—especially those which studied the least cloud of physical and mental phenomena, the physical sciences, pre-eminently that science which has since become so popular, the science of biology. Lotz's first essay was his dissertation *De future et de presentis philosophia* with which he gained (1838) the degree of doctor of medicine, after having for nearly a year previously, for the degree of doctor of philosophy. Here scarcely there arose the question whether the methods of exact science sufficed to explain the connexion of phenomena, or whether for the explanation of this the thinking mind was forced to resort to some type, but it is immediately verifiable by observation, but dictated by our philosophical assumptions and interests. And if to satisfy the same were forced to maintain the existence of a world of physical and mental phenomena, it is still necessary to form some opinion as to the relation of the phenomenal standards of value to the forms and facts of phenomena existence. The different tasks which philosophy had to fulfil in a mark pretty accurately the aims of Lotz's writings and the order in which they were published. But, though he laid the foundation of his philosophical system very early in his *Metaphysical* (Leipzig 1841) and his *System* (1843) and commenced lecturing when only twenty-two years of age on philosophical subjects, in Leipzig though he accepted in 1844 a call to Göttingen to fill the chair of philosophy which had become vacant through the death of Hegel, he did not proceed to an exhaustive development of his peculiar views till very much later, and only during the last decade of his life after having matured them in his contact with popular culture and with much hesitation venture to present his ideas in something like a systematic form. The two small publications referred to remain unmitigated by the reading public, and Lotz became first known to a large circle through a series of works which had the effect of establishing in the study of the physical and mental phenomena of the human organism in its normal and diseased states the same general principles which had been adopted in the investigation of inorganic phenomena. These works were his *Ueber die Entstehung und die Fortpflanzung der Naturwissenschaften* (Leipzig, 1842 2d ed. 1848) the articles 'Lebenskraft' (1843) and 'Seelenleben' (1846) in *Kud. Wagners Hefen über die Natur der Thologie* his *Ueber die Entstehung des Körperlichen* (Leipzig 1848) and his *Medizinische Ethik oder Ethnologie der Seele* (Leipzig 1852). When Lotz came out with these works, medical science was still much under the influence of Schelling's philosophy of nature. The mechanical laws to which external things were subject, were conceived as being valid only in the inorganic world, in the organic and mental worlds these mechanical laws were conceived as being disturbed or overridden by other powers such as the influence of final causes, the existence of types the work of vital and mental forces. This confusion Lotz, who had been trained in the school of mathematical reasoning tried to dispel. The laws which govern particles of matter in the inorganic world govern them likewise if they are joined into an organism. A phenomenon *a*, if followed by *b* in the one case, is followed by the same *b* also in the other case. Final causes vital and mental forces the soul itself can if they act at all only act through the inexorable mechanism of natural laws. If *a* is to be followed by *d* and not *b*, *b* can only be effected by the additional existence of a third something *c* which again by purely mechanical laws would change *b* into *d*. As we therefore have only to do with the study of existing complexes of material and spiritual phenomena the changes in these must be explained in science by the rule of mechanical laws such as obtain everywhere in the world and only by such. One of the results of the a

revolutionary struggle then in progress in Uruguay. No attention being paid to his demand he treacherously seized a Brazilian merchant steamer in the harbour of Asuncion and threw into prison the Brazilian governor of the province of Matto Grosso who was on board. In the following month (December 1864) he despatched a force to invade Matto Grosso which seized and sacked its capital Cuyabá and took possession of the province and its diamond mines. Lopez next sought to send an army to the relief of the Uruguayan president Aguero against the revolutionary aspirant Flores, who was supported by Brazilian troops. The refusal of the Argentine president Mitre, to allow this force to cross the intervening provinces of Corrientes was seized upon by Lopez as an occasion for war with the Argentine Republic.

A congress, hastily summoned and composed of his own nominees bestowed upon Lopez the title of marshal, with extraordinary war powers, and on April 13, 1865, he declared war, at the same time seizing two Argentine war vessels in the bay of Corrientes and on the next day occupied the town of Corrientes instituted a provisional government of his Argentine partisans and summarily announced the annexation to Paraguay of the provinces of Corrientes and Entre Rios. Meantime the party of Flores had been successful in Uruguay, and that state on April 18 united with the Argentine Republic in a declaration of war on Paraguay the news of the treacherous proceedings of Lopez having then but just reached Buenos Ayres. On May 1st Brazil joined these two states in a secret alliance which stipulated that they should unitedly prosecute the war "until the existing government of Paraguay should be overthrown" and "until no arms or elements of war should be left to it." This agreement was literally carried out.

The war which ensued lasting until April 1, 1870, was on the largest scale of any that South America had experienced and was carried on with great stubbornness and with alternating fortunes though with a steadily increasing tide of disasters to Lopez (see PARAGUAY). In 1868 when the allies were pressing him hard before the various strongholds still remaining to him in Paraguay his mind naturally suspicious and revengeful led him to conceive that a conspiracy had been formed against his life in his own capital and by his chief adherents. His bloodthirsty rage knew no bounds. In a short time several hundred of the chief Paraguayan citizens were seized and executed by his order including his brothers and brothers in law cabinet ministers, judge, prefects, military officers of the highest grade the bishops and priests and nine-tenths of the civil officers together with more than two hundred foreigners, among them several members of the different diplomatic legations.

Lopez was at last driven with a mere handful of troops to the northern frontier of Paraguay where on April 1, 1870 he was surprised by a Brazilian force and killed as he was endeavouring to escape by swimming, the river Aguadaban. His ill-starred ambition had in a few years reduced Paraguay from the prosperity which it had enjoyed under his father to a condition of hopeless weakness, and it has since remained a virtual dependency of Brazil.

LOPICA, a town of Spain in the province of Murcia, on the right side of the Sangonera (here called the Guadalupe) by which it is separated from the suburb or quarter of San Cristobal. It is situated about 38 miles west from Cartagena and 37 south west from Murcia, at the foot of the Sierra del Cano. The principal buildings are the collegiate church of San Patrocinio, with a Corinthian facade and the parish church of Santa Maria, in the Gothic style. The principal manufactures are soda, saltpetre, gunpowder and cloth the trade apart from that which these articles

involve, is insignificant. The population of the municipality was 52,931 in 1877.

LOREA (Arab. *Lurka*) is the *Ethiopia* of the *Ilm* and probably also the *Lorea* of *Ilm* (in 3). It was the key of Mureta during the Moorish wars and was frequently taken and retaken. On April 30, 1880 it suffered severely by the bursting of the reservoir known as the *Lautano* de *Puentes* in which the waters of the *Caudalenta* were stored for purposes of irrigation. The *Barrio* de *San Cristobal* was completely ruined, and more than six hundred persons perished in the disaster. In 1810 it suffered greatly from the *Trach*.

LORENZO MARQUES or LOURENÇO MARQUES the chief place and indeed the only European settlement in the district of its own name in the Portuguese province of Mozambique in south eastern Africa, is situated on Delagoa Bay at the mouth of the Lorenzo Marques or English River in 25° 58' S lat and 32° 30' E long. At the time of Mr. Erskine's visit in 1871 it was a poor place with narrow streets, fairly good flat roofed houses, grass but decayed forts, and rusty cannon enclosed by a wall 6 feet high recently erected and protected by bastions at intervals. In 1878 Governor Castello returned the white population of all the districts (whose area is estimated at 210,000 square miles) as 458 and the natives as from 60,000 to 80,000. A commission sent by the Government in 1876 to drain the marshy land near the settlement to plant the blue gum tree and to build a hospital and church, only partly accomplished its task, and other commissions have succeeded it. In 1878-79 a survey was taken for a railway from Lorenzo Marques to the Transvaal (see *Lol da Soc de Geogr de Lisboa* 1880) and the completion of this enterprise will make the settlement (which already possesses the best harbour on the African coast between the Cape and Zanzibar) a place of considerable importance. It became a regular port of call for the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company in 1879 and for those of the Donald Currie line in 1880. Since 1879 it is also a station on the telegraph line between Aden and South Africa. Both Germany and England maintain consular agents in the settlement.

See DELAGOA BAY vol vii p. 40 and Lobo de Ruihes *Les Colonies portugaises* (Lisbon 1878).

LORETO a city in the province and circondario of Ancona, Italy, is situated some 15 miles by rail south west from Ancona on the Ancona-Fano railway 16 miles north east from Macerata, and 3 from the sea. It lies upon the right bank of the Musone at some distance from the railway station, on a hill side commanding splendid views from the Apennines to the Adriatic. The city itself consists of little more than one long narrow street, lined with booths for the sale of robes, medals, crucifixes, and similar objects the manufacture of which is the sole industry of the place. The population in 1871 was only 1241, but when the suburbs *Monte de Santa Marina*, and *Civette* are included, the population is given as 4765 that of the commune being 8083. The number of pilgrims is said to amount to about 500,000 annually. The principal buildings, occupying the four sides of the piazza, are the college of the Jesuits the Palazzo Apostolico (designed by Bramante) and the architectural museum, the magnificent cathedral church of the Holy Host (a *Chiesa della Cava Santa*). The handsome facade of the church was erected under Sixtus V., who fortified Loreto and gave it the privileges of a town (1586). Its ecclesiastical statue stands in the middle of the flight of steps in front. Over the principal doorway is a life size bronze statue of the Virgin and Child by *Ciriaco Lombardi* and the three superb iron doors executed under Paul V. (1607-21) are also by Lombardi his son and his pupil. The richly decorated campanile, by *Vanetti* is of great height. The principal bell, presented by Leo X. in 1516 weighs 11 tons. The

investigations was to extend the meaning of the word mechanism, and comprise under it all laws which obtain in the phenomenal world not excepting the phenomena of life and mind. Mechanism was the unalterable connexion of every phenomenon *a* with other phenomena *b, c, d* either as following or preceding it. Mechanism was the inexorable form into which the events of this world are cast, and by which they are connected. The object of these writings was to establish the all-pervading rule of mechanism. But the mechanical view of nature is not identical with the materialistic. In the last of the above-mentioned works the question is discussed at great length how we have to consider mind and the relation between mind and body. The answer is—we have to consider mind as an immaterial principle its action, however, on the body and vice versa as purely mechanical indicated by the fixed laws of a psycho-physical mechanism. These doctrines of Lotze—though pronounced with the distinct and reiterated reserve that they did not contain a solution of the philosophical question regarding the nature, origin, or deeper meaning of this all-pervading mechanism—neither an explanation how the action of external things on each other takes place nor yet of the relation of mind and body that they were merely a preliminary formula of practical scientific value itself requiring a deeper interpretation—these doctrines were nevertheless by many considered to be the last word of the philosopher who, denouncing the reveries of Schelling or the idealistic theories of Hegel established the science of life and mind on the same basis as that of material things. Published as they were during the years when the modern school of German materialism was at its height, these works of Lotze were counted among the opposition literature which destroyed the phantasm of Hegelian wisdom and vindicated the independent and self-sufficing position of empirical philosophy. Even philosophers of the eminence of J. H. Fichte (the younger) did not escape this interpretation of Lotze's true meaning though they had his *Metaphysik* and *Logik* to refer to though he promised in his *Allgemeine Physiologie* (1851) to enter in a subsequent work upon the "bounding province between æsthetics and physiology" and though in his *Medizinische Psychologie* he had distinctly stated that his position was neither the idealism of Hegel nor the realism of Herbart, nor materialism but that it was the conviction that the essence of everything is the part it plays in the realization of some idea which is in itself valuable, that the sense of an all-pervading mechanism is to be sought in this that it denotes the ways and means by which the highest idea which we may call the idea of the good, has voluntarily chosen to realize itself.

The misinterpretations which he had suffered induced Lotze to publish a small pamphlet of a polemical character (*Streitschriften*, Leipzig, 1857) in which he corrected two mistakes. The opposition which he had made to Hegel's formalism had induced some to locate him with the materialistic school others to count him among the followers of Herbart the principal philosopher of eminence who had maintained a lifelong protest against the development which Kant's doctrines had met with at the hands of Fichte, Schelling and Hegel. Lotze publicly and formally denied that he belonged to the school of Herbart, though he admitted that historically the same doctrine which might be considered the forerunner of Herbart's teachings might lead to his own views, viz., the monadology of Leibniz.

When Lotze wrote these explanations, he had already given to the world the first volume of his great work

Mikrokosmos (vol. 1. 1856 vol. II. 1858 vol. III. 1864 3d ed., 1876-1880). In many passages of his works on pathology, physiology and psychology Lotze had distinctly stated that the method of research which he advocated there did not give an explanation of the phenomena of life and mind, but only the means of observing and connecting them together, that the meaning of all phenomena, and the reason of their peculiar connexions, was a philosophical problem which required to be attacked from a different point of view and that the significance especially which lay in the phenomena of life and mind would only unfold itself if by an exhaustive survey of the entire life of man individually, socially and historically, we gain the necessary data for deciding what meaning attaches to the existence of this microcosm or small world of human life in the macrocosm of the universe. This review which extends, in three volumes over the wide field of anthropology, beginning with the human frame the soul and their union in life, advancing to man his mind and the course of the world and concluding with history, progress, and the connexion of things ends with the same idea which was expressed in Lotze's earliest work, *Metaphysik*. The view peculiar to him is reached in the end as the crowning conception towards which all separate channels of thought have tended, and in the light of which the life of man in nature and mind, in the individual and in society had been surveyed. This view can be briefly stated as follows. Everywhere in the wide realm of observation we find three distinct regions—the region of fact the region of laws and the region of standards of value and worth. The three regions are separate only in our thoughts not in reality. To comprehend the real position we are forced to the conviction that the world of facts is the field in which and that laws are the means by which the higher standards of merit and æthetical value are being realized and such a union can again only become intelligible through the idea of a personal Deity, who in the creation and preservation of a world has voluntarily chosen certain forms and law, through the natural operation of which the ends of His work are gained.

While Lotze had thus in his published works closed the circle of his thought beginning with a conception metaphysically really gained proceeding to an exhaustive contemplation of things in the light it afforded, and ending with the stronger conviction of its truth which observation experience and life could afford he had all the time been lecturing on the various branches of philosophy according to the scheme of academical lectures transmitted from his predecessors. Nor can it be considered anything but a gain that he was thus induced to expound his views with regard to these topics, and in connexion with those problems, which were the traditional forms of philosophical utterance. His lectures ranged over a wide field he delivered annually lectures on psychology and on logic (the latter including a survey of the entirety of philosophical research under the title *Encyclopædie der Philosophie*) then at longer intervals lectures on metaphysics, philosophy of nature, philosophy of art, philosophy of religion rarely on history of philosophy and ethics. In these lectures he expounded his peculiar views in a stricter form and during the last decade of his life he embodied the substance of those courses in his *System der Philosophie* of which only two volumes have appeared (vol. 1. *Logik* 1st ed. Leipzig, 1874 2d ed. 1880 vol. II. *Metaphysik* 1879). The third and concluding volume which was to treat in a more condensed form the principal problems of practical philosophy, of philosophy of art and religion, did not appear. A small pamphlet on psychology containing the last form in which he had begun to treat the subject in his lectures appeared (nearly) during the sum-

¹ See Vogt, *Physiologie des Menschen* 1856-57. Mol. *Archiv für Anatomie und Physiologie* 1857.

interior of the church has mosaics by Domenichino and Guido Reni, a beautiful bronze font and other works of art, but the chief object of interest is the Holy House itself, which occupies a central place. It is a plain brick building, measuring 28 feet by 19½ and 134 feet in height, it has a door on the north side and a window on the west, and a niche contains a small black image of the Virgin and Child in Lebanon cedar and richly adorned with jewels. St Luke is alleged to have been the sculptor; its workmanship suggests the latter half of the 16th century. Around the Santa Casa is a lofty marble screen designed by Bramante and executed under Pope Leo X. Clement VII., and Paul III. by Andrea Sansovino, Girolamo Lombardo Banducchi, Guglielmo della Porta, and others. The four sides represent the Annunciation, the Nativity, the Arrival of the Santa Casa at Loreto, and the Nativity of the Virgin, set poetically. The treasury of the church contains a large variety of rich and curious votive offerings.

The legend of the Holy House is, which Loreto became what has not map-journally called the Christian Mercia, seems to have sprung up with it in exactly known at the close of the crusading period. It is by reference to it in the *Relic of the Virgin* of Flavius Blondus, written by Pope Eugenius IV. in 1431, and in the *Index* of Pius II. (1464), that it is to be traced in all its fulness in the

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LORETTO, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Morbihan and of one of the five maritime prefectures of France, a military port and fortified place, stands on the right bank of the Scorff at its confluence with the Blavet, in 47° 45' N. lat. and 3° 31' W. long., on the railway line from Nantes to Brest, at a distance of 117 miles from the former and 111 from the latter. The town which is modern and regularly built contains no buildings of special architectural or antiquarian interest; it derives all its importance from its naval establishments lining the right bank of the river which include coal-making works, cooperages and shops for all kinds of ship carpentry. The rope-work forms a parallelogram more than 1000 feet in length by 100 broad. The foundries fitting shops and smiths shops are on an equally extensive scale, the forge number being only four. Of the graving docks the largest is 400 feet in length, about 90 in breadth and more than 6 feet in depth below low water mark. The French

area of 40 acres reclaimed from the sea contains boatbuilding yards, steam saw mills, and wood stores, a floating bridge 900 feet long connects it with the shipbuilding establishments of Caudan which occupy the peninsula formed by the confluence of the Scorff and the Blavet. Apart from its naval constructions, in which Lorient holds the first rank in France, it has an important place in the manufacture of marine artillery. Private industry is also engaged in engine making. The trade in fresh fish and sardines within the arrondissement reaches an annual value of 35 millions of francs. South from the town also on the Scorff, is the harbour which comprises a dry dock and a wet dock measuring about 1650 feet by 200. The roadstead formed by the estuary of the Blavet, is accessible to vessels of the largest size, the entrance, 3 or 4 miles south from Lorient, which is defended by numerous forts is marked on the east by the peninsula of Gavre (an artillery practising ground) and the fortified town of Port Louis, on the west are the fort of Loqueffret and higher up the battery of Kermel. In the middle of the channel is the granite rock of St Michel occupied by a powder magazine. Opposite it on the right bank of the Blavet is the mouth of the river Ter with 6 ft and oyster breeding establishments from which 10 millions of oysters are annually obtained. Above Lorient on the Scorff, here spanned by a suspension bridge is Kerantrec'h a pretty village surrounded by numerous country houses. The population of Lorient in 1876 was 34,165 including 6360 of the military and official class.

Lorient has taken the place of Port Louis as the port of the Blavet. The latter stands on the site of an ancient hamlet which was fortified during the wars of the League and handed over by Mercœur to the Spaniards. After the treaty of Verden it was restored to France and it received its name of Port Louis under Richelieu. Some French merchants trading with the Indies had established themselves first at Port Louis but in 1674 they built their warehouses on the other bank. The Compagnie des Indes created in 1664 took possession of these giving them the name of Lorient. In 1745 the company then at the acme of its prosperity owned thirty-five ships of the largest class and many others of considerable size. The failure of the attempt of the English under Lockhart against Lorient is still commemorated by the inhabitants by an annual procession on the first Sunday of October. The cession of the company dates from 1763. In 1775 the town was acquired by purchase by Louis XVI. on the bankruptcy of its former owner the Polish Queen's family.

LORRAINE (LOTHARINGA, LOTHRINGEN) is geographically the extensive Austrasian portion of the realm allotted by the partition treaty of Verdun in August 843 to the emperor Lothar I. and inherited by his second son, King Lothar II. 855-869 from whose days the name *Regnum Lotharicum* first arose. This border land between the realms of the Eastern and Western Franks in its original extent took in most of the Frisian lowlands between the mouths of the Rhine and the Ems and a strip of the right shore of the Rhine to within a few miles of Bonn. In the neighbourhood of Bingen it receded from the left shore of the river so as to exclude the dioceses of Worms and Speyer but to admit a certain connexion with Alsace. Towards the west it included nearly the whole territory which is watered by the rivers Moselle and Meuse and spread over the dioceses of Cologne, Treves, Metz, Toul, Verdun, Laon and Cambrai. Hence this artificial realm embraced broadly speaking, almost all modern Holland and Belgium (with the exception of Flanders) part of the Russian Prussian provinces, and what is still called Lorraine partly French and partly German territory, however from Alsace and the Palatinate by the natural frontier line of the Vosges and the Haardt mountains. Its inhabitants were soon called *lotharici*, *lotharingenses*, *lotharingi*, *lotharingia*, as the designation of the country hardly appears before the middle of the 10th century.

Up to this time Lorraine had belonged alternately to

can only have a meaning for him who feels within himself what real not imaginary values are clothed in those expressions.

We have still to mention that aesthetics formed a principal and favourite study of Lotze's and that he has treated this subject also in the light of the leading ideas of his philosophy—see his essays *Ueber den Begriff der Schönheit* Göttingen 1845 and *Ueber Bedeutung u. d. Kunstschönheit* ibid. 1847 and especially his *Geschichte der Ästhetik in Deutschland* Manich 1868.

Lotze's historical position is of much interest. Though he himself being a follower of Herbart his formal definition of philosophy and his conception of the object of metaphysics are similar to those of Herbart who defines philosophy as an attempt to remodel the notions given by experience. In this endeavour he forms with Herbart an opposition to the philosophers of *Recht*—Schelling and Hegel which aimed at objective and absolute knowledge, and also to the criticism of Kant who had aimed at determining the validity of all human knowledge. But this for mal agreement involves material differences and the spirit which breathes in Lotze's writings is more akin to the objects and aspirations of the idealistic school than to the cold formalism of Herbart. What however with the idealists was an object of thought alone the absolute is to Lotze only had a quite definable in rigorous philosophical language the aspirations of the human heart the contents of our feelings and desires the aims of art and the tenets of religious faith must be grasped in order to fill the empty ideas of the absolute with meaning. These manifestations of the divine spirit again cannot be traced to a unit—resoluted by reasoning (as Hegel did) the growth of the human mind in the individual in society and in history to the monotonous rhythm of a speculative schematism the essence and worth which is in them reveals itself only to the student of detail for reality is larger and wider than philosophy the problem "how the one can be many" is only solved for us in the numberless examples in life and experience which surround us for which we must retain a lifelong interest and which constitute the true field of all useful human work. This conviction of the emptiness of terms and abstract notions and of the fulness of individual life has enabled Lotze to combine in his writings the two courses into which German philosophical thought had been morning since the death of its great founder Leibnitz. We may define these courses by the terms *extensive* and *intensive*—the former the philosophy of the school cultivated principally at the universities trying to systematize everything and reduce all our knowledge to an intelligible principle lying in this attempt the deeper meaning of Leibnitz a philosophy the latter the philosophy of general culture contained in the literature of the classical period in the unsystematic writings of Lessing Winkelmann Goethe Schiller and Herder who more or less expressed their indebtedness to Leibnitz. Lotze can be said to have brought philosophy out of the schoolroom into the market of life. By understanding and combining what was great and valuable in those directions and asserting and avowing what became the true successor of Leibnitz and his philosophy will no doubt attain that universal celebrity which was attained by the metaphysics and the system of pre-established harmony.

To a man in which Lotze lived and wrote in Germany was not one peculiarly fit to appreciate the position he took up. Frequent misunderstanding got rarely criticized he was nevertheless greatly admired but not by devoted hearers, and never by an inner circle. Little no watchword of every creature no really liberal but attracts or helps to combine this increasing circle to the unity of a philosophical school. The real mission of Lotze's teaching revealed only by patient study and those who in a larger or narrower sense call themselves his followers will probably feel themselves indebted to him more for the general direction he has given to their thoughts for the fact he has imparted to them inner life in the human as with which he has taught them to consider even small affairs and practical duties and for the inner struggle with which his philosophy permits them to disregard the materialism of science the scepticism of shallow culture the disquieting results of philosophical and historical criticism. It is not unlikely that the present phase of English thought will move on by assimilating the best elements of Lotze's philosophy as he feels fragments at its beginnings of a similar development already in English literature. Wherever his writings are widely read and appreciated it will be on account of the great moral influence which his philosophy exerts in its common with some systems of the past but almost alone among the systems of the day. (J. T. M.)

LOUDES capital of an arrondissement in the department of Vienne France stands on an eminence of 300 feet overlooking a fertile plain 4½ miles (by rail) south-west from Tours. It was formerly surrounded by walls of which only two towers and a single gateway now remain. Of the old castle which was destroyed under Richelieu and of which the site is now turned into a public

promenade, a fine old rectangular donjon of the 12th century has been preserved at its base traces of Roman constructions have been found with fragments of porphyry pavement mosaics, and mural paintings. The Carmelite convent, now occupied by the Brethren of Christian Doctrine was the scene of the trial of Urban Grandier who was burnt alive for witchcraft in 1634 (see Bayle's *Dictionnaire*), the old Pyzantine church of Sainte Croix of which he was curé, is now used as a market. There are several curious old houses in the town. Lace making and candle making are the chief industries and there is a considerable trade in grain and flour. Before the revocation of the edict of Nantes the inhabitants numbered it is said more than 12,000 in 1876 the population was 4522.

LOUGHBOROUGH the second town in Leicestershire England on the Midland Railway, 11 miles from Leicester and 14 from Nottingham. In 1881 its three parishes had a population of 14,733. A large tract of meadow land lies between the town and the river Soar which is connected with the town by two canals—the Loughborough canal formed in 1776, and the Leicester canal, opened in 1791. On the Charnwood Forest side of the town there were once extensive parks. The open fields in the lordship were enclosed in 1762. The town has an excellent market place, and is in the centre of a rich agricultural district. Its malt was once of special note. The old parish church of All Saints stands on rising ground and is a conspicuous object for many miles round. The church itself (restored in 1862) is of the Decorated style, and dates from the 14th century. The tower is 12 perpendicular. Emmanuel church was completed in 1837 and Holy Trinity in 1878. The Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1833 and the extension in 1871. English convent, since enlarged in 1950. The town hall and corn exchange in the market place were erected in 1855 and the cemetery and its elegant church dates from 1857. The grammar school is a Tudor structure standing in some 15 acres of ornamental ground, and walks. It owes its origin to Thomas Burton a charity in 1499. The present buildings were erected in 1852 and the new scheme was devised under the Grammar School Act of 3 & 4 Vict. The girls' grammar school in the Early English style was erected in 1879. The other public buildings comprise a dispensary and infirmary (built at the cost of Mr and Mrs Horrick in 1862) local board offices, police station, schools, and nonconformist chapels. There are several large hosiery factories. Lace was a staple trade until 1816 (see Hervey coat). Bell founding was introduced in 1840 and Messrs Taylor cast here in 1881 the great bell for St Paul's London (17½ tons). Iron foundries, dye-works, and hosiery cultural glass-works also provide employment.

The town is mentioned in the will of a certain John de Bure in 1244 as being the site of the Leicestershire castle and the reason for Hugh Lupus from whom it is supposed to derive its name. De Bure was a knight of the shire and a member of the king's council. He was killed in 1244 and his lands were given to the monks of the abbey of Evesham. The castle was built on a hill and was one of the strongest in the kingdom. It was destroyed in 1266 and the site was used as a market place. The castle was built on a hill and was one of the strongest in the kingdom. It was destroyed in 1266 and the site was used as a market place.

See Thomas Peck's *History of Leicestershire* 1764 & 1765. Also *Peck's History of Leicestershire* 1847 & 1848. Also *Peck's History of Leicestershire* 1847 & 1848. Also *Peck's History of Leicestershire* 1847 & 1848.

LOUIS I. Roman emperor (called "der Fromme" also in Dubouaire) was born in 781. He succeeded his father Charlemagne in 814 having in the previous

year a controversy with the pope which he won.

position at the 'falls of the Ohio' which obstruction long made necessary the transfer of goods at this point, the city became an important depot of supplies for the cotton growing States lying immediately to the south. The owners of plantations in those States devoted themselves wholly to the culture of cotton and relied upon Kentucky for supplies of wheat, Indian corn, oats, and the like cereals for the hempen bagging and rope used in baling the cotton and for mules and horses—large droves of which were annually driven south from Louisville. The city was also for many years one of the principal points in the United States for pork packing.

After the close of the civil war the development of Kentucky, as of the South generally, entered new channels. Largely increased facilities of railway transportation, while bringing Louisville into more direct competition with Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago, resulted in a marked increase of both its commercial and manufacturing interests notwithstanding the decline of the river trade. The extensive tobacco crop of Kentucky, with much of that grown

in neighbouring States now finds a market at Louisville instead of at New Orleans as formerly and it has become probably the largest market in the world for leaf tobacco, 68,300 hogheads of which, of an aggregate value exceeding \$2,000,000 were sold here during 1881. The manufacture of whiskey is also important, this with that of tobacco, paying to the Federal Government nearly \$3,000,000 annually in revenue taxes in the Louisville district. Pork packing employs a capital of \$2,520,000 and the tanning of leather \$1,704,000; this industry being twenty times larger than before the war and the product especially of sole leather being in high demand. The manufacture of agricultural and mechanical implements employs \$1,915,000 capital; the plough factories which produce 12,000 ploughs annually, being among the largest in the United States. Steam power is chiefly employed the available water power of the rapids having been neglected. The greater part of the coal consumed by the factories is brought down the Ohio from Pittsburgh. The mountainous eastern portion of the State, rich in vast



Plan of Louisville.

deposits of both coal and iron is now penetrated by several railroads and others are being constructed whose influence in developing this mineral wealth will add largely to the prosperity of the city.

The reports of the United States census of 1880 give the following summary of the industries of the city—

	1870	1880	1890
Number of establishments	436	801	1,101
Number of land employed	37	11,589	21,93
Capital invested	\$503,491	\$1,194,291	\$2,864,440
Wages paid	\$170,149	\$464,060	\$630,641
Value of material	\$789,591	\$1,367,256	\$2,747,041
Value of product	\$1,135,17	\$2,074,60	\$3,908,38

The Louisville and Nashville Railway opened in 1859 controls, under one management nearly 4000 miles of connected lines, reaching New Orleans, Pensacola and Savannah. Various other lines contribute to make Louisville an important railway centre.

A bridge across the river 5218 feet long between abutments, with twenty seven spans, and admitting the free passage of steamboats at high water affords continuous railway transit and connects the city with the thriving towns of New Albany (population 16,423) and Jeffersonville (population 9337) situated on the opposite

bank of the Ohio, in the State of Indiana. A second railway bridge having wagon ways and foot ways in addition is now (1882) building.

Louisville is provided with adequate water works, gas works &c. The famous Dupont artesian well 2066 feet deep has a flow of 330,000 gallons per day with a force of ten horse-power its water resembling slightly that of the Kentucky and Blue Lick (Ky.) springs. Although once regarded as unhealthy, the city has now an effective system of sewerage and is in good sanitary condition.

The public school system is sustained at an annual expense of over \$300,000 abundant separate provision being made for coloured children. There are four medical colleges having a large attendance and reputation, and numerous private seminaries and schools. Among the newspapers published at Louisville the *Courier Journal* deserves mention both for its early connexion with George D. Prentiss and as a leading representative of the best order of American journalism. There are four other dailies (two English and two German) besides thirteen weekly sheets.

Louisville is a port of entry for foreign imports which aggregate annually about \$125,000. The city is governed by a mayor elected every third year with a board of aldermen and a common council the former containing one and the latter two representatives of each of the twelve wards. The population in 1830 was 10,341 in 1840 21,310

43,196 in 1860 68,033 in 1870 100,753

been declared co-regent. At the beginning of his reign he excited high anticipations by the earnestness with which he attacked the abuses that had accumulated during the later years of Charlemagne's sovereignty. The licentiousness which prevailed at court he sternly suppressed, he punished counts who were proved to have misused their authority, and he sought to reform the manners both of the secular and of the regular clergy. The Saxons and the Frisians who although conquered had never cordially accepted Frankish rule were conciliated by mild and generous treatment. A period of trouble and confusion, however, was opened in 817 when Louis anxious to establish the order of succession declared his eldest son Lothair his successor and made him co-regent granting him Austrasia with the greater part of Germany. The younger sons of Louis Pippin and Louis, received the former Aquitania the latter Bavaria Bohemia Carinthia, and the subject Slavonic and Avar territories. This arrangement was resented by Bernard king of Italy the emperor's nephew who forthwith rebelled. He was soon captured and condemned to the loss of his sight, while his kingdom was transferred to Lothair. After the death of Bernard the emperor who was a man of a gentle and sensitive temper, bitterly repented the harsh punishment which he had sanctioned and being further depressed by the death of his first wife he proposed to resign the crown and retire to a monastery. He was induced to abandon this intention and (in 819) to marry Judith the beautiful daughter of Count Welf of Bavaria. In 829 he made a new division of the empire in favour of Charles (afterwards Charles the Bald) his son by his second wife. The three brothers deeply dissatisfied combined to declare war against him and at Compiègne he was taken prisoner. The empress Judith was condemned to the cloister for alleged infidelity to her husband and Louis was virtually deposed. Pippin and the younger Louis suspecting that Lothair meant to usurp exclusive authority changed their policy and at a diet in Nimeguen the emperor was restored. Soon afterwards he provoked fresh disturbance by granting Aquitania the territory of Pippin, to Charles and in 833 the army of the three brothers confronted that of their father near Colmar. When Louis was negotiating with Pope Gregory IV. who had crossed the Alps in the hope of restoring peace his troops were persuaded to desert him and on the Lugenfeld (the field of lies) he was obliged to surrender to his sons. The empress was sent to Italy her son to the monastery of Prüm and at Soissons Louis not only abdicated but made public confession of his sins a long list of which he read aloud. Again the arrogance of Lothair awoke the distrust of his brothers and they succeeded in restoring the rights of the emperor whose sufferings had excited general sympathy. He went through the ceremony of coronation a second time and Lothair found it necessary to confine himself to Italy. After the death of Pippin in 838 Louis proposed a scheme by which the whole empire, with the exception of Bavaria, would have been divided between Charles and Lothair to whom the empress had been reconciled. The younger Louis prepared to oppose this injustice and he was supported by the people of Aquitania in the interest of Pippin's sons. A diet was summoned at Worms to settle the dispute but before it met the emperor died on an island in the Rhine near Mainz on the 20th of June 840. He had capacities which might have made him a great churchman but as a secular ruler he lacked prudence and vigour and his mismanagement prepared the way for the destruction of the empire established by his father. His son Lothair I succeeded to the imperial title.

See Franke, *Ludwig der Fromme* 1839 and Samsen *Jahrbücher* 64 f. a. *Kirchen Reiches unter Ludwig dem Frommen* 1874 76

LOUIS II, Roman emperor, grandson of the preceding was born about 822 and crowned king of Lombardy in 841. From 819 he shared the imperial title with his father, Lothair I, but crowned at Pavia by Leo IV in 850. He succeeded to the undivided but almost entirely nominal dignity in 855. On the death of his childless brother Lothair of Lorraine, in 869 the inheritance was seized and shared by his uncles Charles the Bald and Louis the German, the pope, however, upon the cause of the emperor, crowning him king of Lorraine in 872. Louis II died in 875, and the imperial crown was forthwith bestowed on Charles the Bald.

LOUIS III, Poman emperor surnamed 'The Blind,' was the son of Poppo king of Provence and, through his mother, grandson of the emperor Louis II. He was born about 880 called to the throne of Provence in 890, and crowned emperor in succession to Berengar I at Rome in 901. In 900 while residing at Verona, he was surprised by his dis-crowned rival blinded and ultimately sent back to Provence, where he lived in inactivity and comparative obscurity until 929.

LOUIS THE CHILD though he never actually received the imperial crown is usually reckoned as the emperor Louis III or Louis IV. He was the son of the emperor Arnulf was born in 893 and succeeded to the throne of East Francia or Germany in 900 when he was six years of age. During his brief reign Germany was desolated by the Hungarians who invaded the country year after year, defeating every force that ventured to oppose them. At the same time the kingdom was weakened by internal strife. The result of the prevailing anarchy was that the imperial constitution established by Charlemagne broke down and Germany was gradually divided into several great duchies the rulers of which while acknowledging the supremacy of the king, sought to become virtually independent. Louis, the last of the Carolingian race in Germany died in 911.

LOUIS IV (or V) the Pagan German king and Poman emperor was born in 1286. He was the son of the duke of Bavaria and in 1314, after the death of the emperor Henry VII. was elected to the throne by five of the electors, the others giving their votes for Frederick duke of Austria. This double election led to a civil war in which Frederick was supported by the church and by many nobles, while the inhabitants of the great cities rallied round Louis. In 1322 Louis gained the battle of Mühldorf, taking Frederick prisoner, but the war still went on. Pope John XXII. excommunicated Louis in 1324, whereupon wishing to bring the conflict to an end Louis offered to liberate Frederick on condition that he would withdraw his claim to the throne, and restore the cities and imperial lands seized by his party in Swabia. Frederick finding that the obstinacy of his brother, Duke Leopold would render it impossible to fulfil these terms returned to captivity and Louis was so touched by his magnanimity that he proposed that they should bare the responsibilities of government. The plan was tried but did not succeed and was virtually abandoned before Frederick's death in 1330. In 1327 Louis had gone to defend his rights in Italy where he was crowned emperor by Pope Nicholas V. whom he supported in opposition to Pope John XXII. Returning to Germany in the year of Frederick's death he made peace with the house of Austria, but John XXII. refused to be conciliated and his successor Benedict XII. acting in part under the influence of France continued the struggle. Irritated by the revival of papal pretensions which no longer commanded respect in Germany the electors met at Rhenish and on the 15th of July 1338 issued an important declaration to the effect that the emperor derived his right to the German and imperial crowns, not from the pope but from the electors by whom he was

and in 1880 it was 123,708. This last total includes 20,900 persons of colour and 27,156 foreigners, the larger proportion of the latter being Germans.

It was in 1778 that Colonel George Rogers Clarke on his way down the Ohio left a company of settlers who took possession of Corn Island (no longer existing) near the mouth of the river above the falls and in the following year the first rude cluster of cabins appeared on the site of the present city. In 1811 the Virginian legislature in 1806 gave the title of settlement the rank of a town and called it Louisville in honour of Louis XVI. of France, then assisting the Americans in their struggle for independence. The rank of city was conferred by the Kentucky legislature in 1820.

LOULÉ, an old town of Portugal, in the district of Faro and province of Algarve is beautifully situated in an isolated hilly district about 5 miles to the north west of the port of Faro. It is surrounded by walls and towers dating from the Moorish period and the principal church is large and fine. The special industry of the place is basket making. The population in 1878 was 14,862. The night church of Nossa Senhora da Piedade is a favourite resort of pilgrims.

LOUPDES, capital of a canton and seat of the civil court of the arrondissement of Argelès in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, France lies 12 miles by rail south south west of Tarbes, on the right bank of the Cère de l'au and at the mouth of the valley of Argeles. It has grown up around what was originally a Roman castellum and subsequently a feudal castle picturesquely situated on the summit of a bare scarp of rock. Near the town are marble quarries employing six hundred workpeople and forty stone quarries give occupation to two hundred and sixty more. The features of the highly picturesque neighbourhood support the race of milk cows which is most highly valued in south western France. The present fame of Lourdes is entirely associated with the grotto of Massabielle where the Virgin Mary is believed in the Catholic world to have revealed herself repeatedly to a peasant girl in 1858 the spot, which is resorted to by multitudes of pilgrims from all quarters of the world is now marked by a large church above the grotto consecrated in 1876 in presence of thirty five cardinals and other high ecclesiastical dignitaries. There is a considerable trade in rosaries and other "objets de pitié" as well as in the wonder working water of the fountain, for which a miraculous origin is claimed. Not far from the grotto of Massabielle are several other caves where prehistoric remains going back to the Stone Age and the period of the reindeer have been found. The population of Lourdes in 1876 was 5470.

LOUSE, a term applied indiscriminately in its broad sense to all epizootic parasites on the bodies of other animals. From a more particular point of view, however it is strictly applicable only to certain of these creatures that affect the bodies of mammals and birds. The former may be considered as lice proper the latter are commonly known as bird lice (although a few of their number infest mammals). Scientifically they are now generally separated into Anoplura and Mallophaga, although some authors would include all under the former term. In the article INSECTS it has been shown that modern ideas tend towards placing the Anoplura as degraded members of the order Hemiptera and Mallophaga as equally degraded Pseudo-Neuroptera according to the different formation of the mouth parts. Both agree in having nothing that can be termed a metamorphosis they are active from the time of their exit from the egg to their death, gradually increasing in size and undergoing several moults or changes of skin, but it should be remembered that many insects of the hemimetabolic division would scarcely present any stronger indications of metamorphosis were it not for the usual outgrowth of wings which are totally wanting in the lice.

The true lice (or Anoplura) are found on the bodies of many mammals and, as is too well known, occasion by their presence intolerable irritation. The number of genera is few. Two species of *I. humanus* are found on the human body, and are known ordinarily as the head louse (*P. capitis*) and the body louse (*P. vestimenti*). Some appear to recognize a third (*P. fuscicornis*) particularly affecting persons afflicted with disease burrowing (at any rate when young) beneath the skin, and setting up what is termed "phthiriasis" in such a terrible form that the unhappy victims at length succumb to its attacks. In this several historical persons, both ancient and modern are said to have fallen victim, but it is open to very grave doubts whether this frightful condition of things was due to other than the attacks of myriads of the ordinary body louse. *I. capitis* is found on the head especially of children. The eggs, laid on the hair hatch in about eight days, and the lice are fully grown in about a month. Such is the fecundity of lice that it is asserted by Lacaze de Belleslieux that one female (probably of *I. vestimenti*) may in the course of eight weeks produce the birth of five thousand descendants. Want of cleanliness undoubtedly favours their multiplication in a high degree, but it is scarcely necessary here to allude to the idea of cleanliness and probably still held by the very ignorant to the effect that they are directly engendered from dirt. The irritation is caused by the rostrum of the insect being inserted into the skin, from which the blood is rapidly sucked up. Attempts have been made to prove that the head louse (and in a smaller degree, the body louse) is liable to slight variation in structure and also in colour according to the races of men infested. This was probably first intimated by Pouchet in 1841 and the subject received more extended examination by Andrew Murray in a paper published in the *Transactions of the Zoological Society of London* in 1861 (vol. xxii pp. 167-177) who apparently shows that some amount of variation does exist, but there is yet need for further investigation. That lice are considered vermin by certain uncivilized tribes is well known. It would be out of place to discuss here the possible interpretation of the Biblical reference to lice (*of Exodus xiii. 16, 17*) a third human louse is known as the crab louse (*Phthirus pubis*), this disgusting creature is found among the hairs on other parts of the body particularly those of the pubic region, but probably never on the head. Although its presence may generally be looked upon as indicating dissolute association it should not be regarded as always resulting therefrom as it may be accidentally acquired by the most innocent. The louse of monkeys is now generally considered as forming a separate genus (*Pedicularis*) but the greater part of those infesting domestic and wild quadrupeds are mostly grouped in the large genus *Haematopinus*, and very rarely is the same species found on different kinds of animals. One species is found on the seal and even the walrus does not escape a new species (*H. trichechii*) having been recently discovered affecting the axilla (and other parts where the skin is comparatively soft) of that animal. The hard louse (or Mallophaga) are for more numerous in species although the number of genera is comparatively small. With the exception of the genus *Trichodectes* the various species of which are found on mammals, all infest birds (as their English name implies). As the mouth parts of these creatures are not capable of being extended into a sucking tube but are clearly mandibulate it appears probable that they feed more particularly on the scurf of the skin and feathers, nevertheless great irritation must be caused by their presence for it is notorious that cage-birds much infested will peck themselves to such an extent as to cause death in their endeavours to get rid of the parasites. Several hundred species are already known. Sometimes

appointed. As the representative of national independence, Louis might have made himself one of the most popular of the emperors but he excited bitter jealousies by his grasping and unscrupulous disposition. By his marriage with Margaret the sister of Count William of Holland, he secured Holland Zealand Friesland, and Hainault, and he obtained the mastery of Tyrol by separating the heiress Margaret Mautsch from her husband a son of John the powerful king of Bohemia, and making her the wife of his own son Louis to whom (in 1322) he had granted the march of Brandenburg. The enemies he thus created were reinforced by Pope Clement VI, who not only excommunicated him again but (in 1346) persuaded a party of the electors to appoint a new king. Their choice fell on Charles, margrave of Moravia, the son of King John of Bohemia, who at once made an unsuccessful attempt to recover Tyrol. The outbreak of a new civil war was prevented by the sudden death of Louis at a bear hunt near Munich, on the 11th of October 1347. The conflict between the papacy and the empire was practically closed during the reign of Louis and he marked an epoch by his encouragement of the cities in opposition to the princes and nobles.

See *Stannert, Kaiser Ludwig II.* 1812. *Fr. von Weech, Kaiser Ludwig der Pär und König Johann von Böhmen* 1860. and *Dobner Die Auswanderung von Kaiser Ludwig II. dem Pärer und Friedrich dem Schönen von Österreich* 1875.

LOUIS THE GERMAN son of the emperor Louis I., was born in 804. In the first partition of the empire in 817 he received Bavaria, Bohemia, Carinthia, and the subject territories on his eastern frontier. Displeased by later schemes of partition in favour of his half brother Charles he associated himself with his brothers Lothair and Pippin against the emperor, and he was in the field in defence of his rights when his father died. After the emperor's death in 840 Louis and Charles united against Lothair whom they defeated in the battle of Fontenay, and in 843 Louis received by the treaty of Verdun the whole of Germany to the east of the Rhine with Mainz Spire, and Worms on the left bank. He was a wise and vigorous ruler, but his forces were inadequate to protect the northern part of his kingdom against the Norsemen and he was not always successful in his wars with Slavonic tribes. In 858 he invaded West Francia, which he hoped to unite with East Francia, his own state, but Charles the Bald proved to be stronger than Louis had supposed, and he was obliged to retreat. When Lothair of Lorraine died in 869 his kingdom was seized by Charles who caused himself to be crowned at Metz but in the following year by the treaty of Meerssen the eastern half of the country was ceded to Louis. Louis expected to receive the imperial crown after the death of the emperor Louis II. Charles, however, outwitted him and Louis was attempting to avenge this supposed wrong when he died at Frankfurt on August 28. 876. East Francia and West Francia were again united under Charles the Fat, but as Louis was the first sovereign who ruled over the German and over no other Western people he is generally considered the founder of the German kingdom.

See *Dümmler, Geschichte des Ostfränkischen Reichs* 1860.

LOUIS I. king of France surnamed *Le Bonnaire* or *the Pious*. See FRANCE, vol. ix. p. 533, GERMANY, vol. x. p. 480 and LOUIS I. emperor, *supra*.

LOUIS II. surnamed *Le Bègue* or the Stammerer the son of Charles I. (The Bald) by Irmentrud of Orleans and the grandson of Louis the Pious was born on November 1. 846. On the death of his elder brother Charles the second son of Charles the Bald he succeeded king of Aquitaine in 867, and ten years after he succeeded his father being crowned by H.

Rheims under the title of "king of the French, by the mercy of God and the election of the people" (December 8. 877). In the following year (September 7) he availed himself of the presence of Pope John VIII. at Troyes to obtain a fresh consecration. He died at Compiègne after a feeble and ineffectual reign of eighteen months on April 10. 879.

LOUIS III. son of the preceding by Ansgarde daughter of Count Hardouin of Brittany, was born about the year 863 and in 879 was designated by his father sole heir to the French throne. It was decided among the nobles however that the inheritance should be divided between Louis and his younger brother Carloman the former receiving Neustria, or all France north of the Loire and the latter Aquitaine and Burgundy. On the Loire and elsewhere the two brothers inflicted several defeats on the Northmen (879-881), but in 882 Louis succumbed to the fatigues of war, leaving his inheritance to Carloman.

LOUIS IV. surnamed *D Outremer* (Transmarinus), son of Charles III. (The Simple) and grandson of Louis II. was born in 921. In consequence of the disasters which befell his father in 922 Louis was taken by his mother Odgiva, sister of Attila, to England where his boyhood was spent—a circumstance to which he owes his surname. On the death of Raoul or Rodolph of Burgundy who had been elected king in place of Charles the choice of Hugh the Great count of Paris, and the other nobles fell upon Louis who was accordingly brought over the Channel and consecrated in 936. His *de facto* sovereignty, however, was confined to the countship of Laon. In 939 he became involved in a struggle with Otto I. (The Great) of Germany about Lorraine which had transferred its allegiance to him; the victory remained at last with the emperor, who married his sister Cerberga to Louis. After the death of William Longsword, duke of Normandy Louis endeavoured to strengthen his influence in the duchy by obtaining possession of the person of Richard the infant heir, but a series of intrigues resulted only in his own captivity at Caen in 944 from which he was not released in the following year until he had agreed to surrender Laon to his powerful vassal Hugh the Great. By the interposition of Otto the brother-in-law of Louis, Hugh, who for some years had effectually resisted both the carnal resources of the empire and the spiritual weapons of the church was at last persuaded to restore Laon. The last years of this reign were marked by repeated Hungarian invasions of France. Louis died in 954, and was succeeded by his son Lothaire.

LOUIS V. *Le Fainéant* son of Lothaire and grandson of Louis IV. the last of the Carolingian dynasty, was born in 966, succeeded Lothaire in March 986 and died in May 987. He was succeeded by Hugh Capet.

LOUIS VI. surnamed *Le Gros*, *Le Evêque* and *Le Batallieur*, the son of Philip I. of France and Bertha of Holland was born about 1078 was associated with his father in the government in 1100, and succeeded him in 1108. For some account of his character and of the events of his reign, see FRANCE, vol. ix. p. 538. He died on August 1. 1137.

LOUIS VII. *Le Jeune* and *Le Pieux* son of Louis VI., was born in 1120 and was associated with his father on the death of his elder brother Philip in 1131, being crowned at Rheims on October 25 by Pope Innocent II. He succeeded to the undivided sovereignty in 1137 the news of his father's death reaching him as he was engaged at Poitiers in the festivities connected with his unhappy marriage to Eleanor of Aquitaine. In 41

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two or three species (ordinarily of different genera) infest the same species of bird and the same species of louse is not often found in different birds unless those latter happen to be closely allied. But in aviculture and zoological gardens such cases do occasionally occur as is natural under the circumstances. These are analogous to the occasional presence of the flea of the cat dog domestic fowl &c. on man temporary annoyance is caused thereby, but the conditions are not favourable for the permanent location of the parasites. Notwithstanding the marked preference shown by a special kind of bird lice for a special host there is also a marked preference shown by the individual species of certain genera or groups of lice for allied species of birds, which bears upon the question of the possible variation of human lice according to the race infested.

Literature—The following works are the most important—Denny *Monographia Anisopterorum Erikenae* London 1847. Giebel *Insecta Fy. et* (which contains the working up of Nitzsch's posthumous materials) Leipzig 1854. Van Beneden *Insectes Parasites* London 1878. Foget *Les 1 dipteres* Leyden 1880. Mignan *Les Parasites des Maladies Parasitaires* Paris, 1880.

LOUTH a maritime county in the province of Leinster Ireland, is bounded on the N.E. by Carlingford Bay and the county of Down E. by the Irish Sea S.W. by Meath, and N.W. by Monaghan and Armagh. It is the smallest county in Ireland the area comprising 202 124 acres, or 316 square miles.

The greater part of the surface is undulating with occasionally lofty hills, and in the north-east, on the borders of Carlingford Bay there is a range of mountains approaching 2000 feet in height. Many of the hills are finely wooded and towards the sea-coast the scenery in the more elevated districts, is strikingly picturesque. The northern mountains are composed of felsparine and pyroxenic rocks. The lower districts rest chiefly on clay, slate and limestone. With the exception of the promontory of Clogher Head which rises abruptly to a height of 180 feet, the sea coast is for the most part low and sandy. The narrow and picturesque bay of Carlingford is navigable beyond the limits of the county, and the bay of Dundalk stretches to the town of that name and affords convenient shelter for a harbour. The principal rivers are the Fane the Logan the Glyde and the Dee, which all flow eastwards. None of these are navigable, but the Boyne which forms the southern boundary of the county is navigable for large vessels as far as Drogheda.

Agriculture—In the lower regions the soil is a very rich deep mould, admirably adapted both for cereals and green crops. The higher mountain regions are covered principally with heath. Agriculture generally is in an advanced condition, and the farms are for the most part well drained.

In 1850 there were 97 954 acres or nearly one-half of the total area, under tillage. There were 74 944 were pasture 4 35 plantations and 1 135 water. The total number of holdings in 1850 was 6716 of which 1294 were less than 1 acre in extent. Not less than 5340 were below 1 acre in extent and of these 7446 were between 1 and 15 acres. The following table shows the areas under the principal crops in 1850 and 1881—

	Wheat	Oats	Other Cereals	Flax	Seedling C.	Total
1850	87 74	18 74	22 00	12 00	9 4	111 81
1881	25 52	34 31	20 00	11 2	9 9	91 94

Between 1850 and 1881 horses have diminished from 12,133 to 10,810 of which 374 are used for agricultural purposes. The number of cattle has increased only slightly from 3,107 to 31,39, of which 87 5 are milk cows. 31 49 in 1850 numbered 31 71 in 1881. Pigs in 1850 numbered 10 471 and 1 poultry 33 36 in 1881. According to the last return the land was divided as follows: 41 414 According to the last return the land was divided as follows: 41 414 According to the last return the land was divided as follows: 41 414

properties was 158 acres. The largest proprietors were Lord Clermont 20 369 acres Viscount Massereene 7193 A. H. Smith J. J. 6239 Colonel J. C. W. Fortescue 5 6, and Lord Bellow 1099.

Manufactures and Trade—Sheetings and coarse linen cloth are manufactured in some places. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in deep-sea fishing and there is a very valuable oyster fishery in Carlingford Bay. 45 Newry Drogheda, and Dundalk a considerable coasting trade is carried on.

Railways—The county is intersected from north to south by the Dundalk and Felfelt line and the Irish North Western line as well as westwards from Dundalk to Enniskillen.

Administration and Population—The county includes 6 baronies, 61 parishes and 614 townlands. It is in the north-eastern circuit. Assizes are held at Dundalk, and quarter sessions at Drogheda, Drogheda and Dundalk. There are ten petty sessions districts within the county and a portion of one. It includes a portion of the three poor law unions of Drogheda, Drogheda, and Dundalk. With the exception of Drogheda which is in the Dublin military district the county is in the Belfast military district and there are barracks at Dundalk. Besides the two members at present returned by the county and one member by each of the boroughs of Drogheda and Dundalk Louth in the Irish Parliament was represented by an additional member for each of the boroughs of Drogheda and Dundalk and by two members for each of the boroughs of Ardee Carrigrohilly and Dunleer. The principal towns are Drogheda (14 66) and Dundalk (12 94). In 1850 the population was estimated at 61 422 which in 1841 had increased to 1 8 47 but in 1851 had diminished to 108 018 in 1871 to 84 971 and in 1881 to 78 093 of whom 38 741 were males and 39 352 females. From 1st May 1851 to 31st December 1881 the number of emigrants was 3 71 a percentage of 37 of the average population during that period. The marriage rate to every 1000 of estimated population in 1880 was 3 4 the birth rate 23 5 and the death rate 21 4.

History and Antiquities—In the time of Ptolemy Louth was inhabited by the Voluntii. Subsequently it was included in the principality of Ormal or Armal which comprehended the greater part of Meath Monaghan and Armagh. A subordinate history which included Louth was known as *Uí Conaill* and *Uí Conaill*. The chieftain of the district was conquered by John de Courcy in 1183 and in 1210 that part of the territory now known as Louth was made shire ground by King John and styled *Uí Conaill* until the time of Elizabeth I. as included in Ulster.

In the county there are a large number of antiquarian remains of special interest. There are ruins of Druidical altars at Edgimont and at Carnal Edgimont and of a Druidical temple at Lillinstree near Dunlough. The round tower at Monasterevin is very good in preservation and there are remains of another at Drogheda. The most remarkable conical mounds are those on Mullin Hill and at Ballymacanahan. At Mullin Hill there is an extraordinary fine cell of the 12th century and the one might work and near Ballymacanahan is a cell surrounded by a wall and a large circular mound in the vicinity. About miles from Dunlough there is a very ancient structure the origin of which has been much discussed. Near Ballymacanahan there is a curious artificial mound. A large number of spears swords axes of bronze gold ornaments and other relics of antiquity have been discovered. There are a great number of Danish and other old forts. Originally there were said to have been no fewer than twenty religious houses within the county. Of these there are interesting remains at Carlingford at Fanchart there is also to be seen St. Bridget's and at St. John's at Drogheda the architecture of which is especially beautiful and elaborate and at Monasterevin where there are two crosses one of which St. Boyne is the most ancient and most finely decorated in Ireland.

LOUTH a municipal borough and market-town of Lincolnshire England is pleasantly situated on the river Louth and on a branch of the Great Northern Railway 2 1/2 mile east-north-east of Lincoln. By means of a canal completed in 1763 at a cost of £25 000 there is water communication with Hull. The town is about a mile in length, and is well built and paved. The church of St. James, completed about 1516 in the Later English style with a spire 238 feet in height is one of the finest ecclesiastical buildings in the county. There are an Edward VI. grammar school, which is richly endowed a commercial school founded in 1676 and a national school. The other public buildings include a town hall a corn exchange and a market-hall. In the vicinity are the ruins of a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1139. The industry in Louth is the manufacture of carpets tanning iron founding brewing malting lime burning and rope and brickmaking.

The population which in 1851 was 10 467 had increased in 1871 to 10 500, and in 1881 to 10 630.

Louth is a corruption of *Lud*, the ancient name of the river La L. It received a charter of incorporation from Edward VI. In 1536 the town took part in the signing of a peace on which account the vicar was executed at Tyburn. Alfred and Charles Tennison were educated at the grammar school and their little volume entitled *Pems by Two Louthers* was published by a Louth bookseller whose shop still exists.

LOUVAIN, a town of Belgium in the province of Brabant, 18 miles east of Brussels on the Liège and Cologne railway and on the river Dyle. The population in 1880 was 31 700. Louvain possesses some fine specimens of Gothic art—the town hall, which displays a wealth of decorative architecture almost unequalled on the Continent and the collegiate church of St Pierre with some fine sculptures and panels by Quentin Metsu. The general aspect of the town to the casual observer is dull and cheerless—the newer portions extending between the town hall and station consist of broad streets of monotonous regularity while the old medieval quarter despite its historic interest is somewhat dingy and lifeless. Louvain has a market for corn and cattle as well as for cloth wares, wood carving is also carried on but the chief industry of the locality is brewing the Louvain beer a lemon coloured frothy beverage being held in high repute in the country. In the world of science Louvain holds honourable rank having a celebrated university an academy of painting a school of music extensive bibliographic collections a museum of natural history and a botanical garden. The university a stronghold of the Roman Catholic faith was first instituted in 1425 and soon grew famous among the learned of all nations. In the 15th and 16th centuries not less than six thousand students flocked thither yearly and it became the nursery of many illustrious men. Swept away for a time by the first French Revolution, it was re-established in 1835 and though less conspicuous than in bygone ages and more generally confined to the instruction of the youth of Belgium it is yet of considerable importance in the country as the only Catholic university and one of the main supports of the Conservative party.

Lik Brugge and many other Flemish towns Louvain was at one time a great flourishing city with a population of 200 000 souls, and one of the principal markets of the Continent. The turbulent part of the people their frequent outbreaks against the rulers and in particular the massacre of the prisoners in 1468 were the chief cause of its decline. Duke Wenloos of 1468 not in a spirit of revenge after the last mentioned rising injured so heavily upon the people that they emigrated in large numbers. A hundred thousand were left the country carrying all its wealth to England, the secrets of its trade and from that period the material prosperity of Louvain has steadily diminished.

LOUVIERS capital of an arrondissement in the department of Eure France is pleasantly situated in a green valley surrounded by wooded hills, on the Eure (here divided into many branches) 71 miles west north west from Paris and some 13 miles from Rouen and Paris. The old part of the town built of wood stands on the left bank of the river the more modern portions in brick and hewn stone, on the right. There are several good squares and the place is surrounded by boulevards. The Gothic church of Notre Dame has a fine square tower recently restored and a portal which ranks among the richest and most beautiful works of the kind produced in the 15th century. It contains several interesting works of art. The chief industry of Louviers is the cloth and flannel manufacture. There are also nineteen wool spinning mills, five fulling mills and important thread factories and paper making, tanning currying and tawing dyeing and bleaching are also carried on. The town has a court of first instance a tribunal of commerce chambers of manufactures agriculture and a council of prud'hommes. The population in 1876 was 10 972.

Louviers was originally a villa of the dukes of Normandy its cloth making in luxury first arose in the beginning of the 13th century. It came into vogue once again during the Hundred Years War and from Charles VII it received extensive privileges, and the title of *Louviers le Grand* for the bravery of its inhabitants in driving the English from Mont d'Arche Verneuil and Harcourt. It passed through various troubles and severely at the period of the ligue but in public under Louis XI in the religious wars (when the parliament of Louviers sat for a time at Louviers) and in the wars of the Fronde. Its industry nevertheless developed steadily before the Revolution its production of cloth amounted to 600 pieces annually in 1876 the number had risen to 15 000 and it is still greater now.

LOUVOIS, FRANÇOIS MICHEL LE TELLIER, MARQUIS DE (1641–1691), the great war minister of Louis XIV, was born at Paris on January 18 1641. His father Michel le Tellier sprung from a bourgeois family of Paris, but had attached himself to the parlement of Paris and married the niece of the chancellor Algere. He won the favour of De Bullion the superintendent of finances and through him obtained the intendency of Piedmont where he made the acquaintance of Mazarin. He was Mazarin's right hand through the troublous times of the Fronde and was the medium of communication between him and the queen when the cardinal was in nominal disgrace at Brühl. He had been made secretary of state in 1643, and on the death of Mazarin was continued in his office. Like Colbert and unlike Fouquet he recognized the fact that Louis intended to govern and by humouring his master's passion for knowing every detail of personnel and administration he gained great favour with him. He married his son to a rich heiress the Marquise de Courtenvaux and soon began to instruct him in the management of state business. The young man speedily won the king's confidence and in 1666 was made secretary of state for war in his father's room. His talents were perceived by the great Turenne in the short war of the Devolution (1667–68) who gave him instruction not so much in the art of war as in the art of providing armies. The peace of Aix la Chapelle signed Louvois devoted himself to the great work of organizing the French army. The years between 1668 and 1672, says Camille Rousset were years of preparation, when Louvois was labouring with all his might to find allies Colbert to find money and Louvois soldiers for Louis. Louvois's work was not the least important of the three. His then armies were either bodies of free lances collected round a particular general and looking to him for pay or a sort of armed militia who looked on soldiering as an interlude not a profession. Louvois understood the new condition of things and organized a national standing army. In his organization which lasted almost without a change till the period of the French Revolution, the leading points must be noted. First among them was the almost forcible enrolment of the nobility and gentry of France which St Simon so bitterly complains of and in which Louvois carried out part of Louis's measures for curbing the spirit of independence by service in the army or at court. There must be mentioned his elaborate hierarchy of officers the grades of which with their respective duties he established for the first time and his new system of drill, perfected by Martini. Besides the army itself, he organized for its support a system of payment and commissariat and a hospital system which made it more like a machine less dependent on the weather and far superior to the old German system. Further with the help of Vauban he formed a corps of engineers and lastly to provide the deserving with suitable reward and encourage the daring he reorganized the military orders of merit, and founded the *Hôtel des Invalides* at Paris. The success of his measures was to be seen in the victories of the great war of 1672–1678 in which his old instructor Turenne was killed. After the peace of Nimègue in 1678 Louvois was high

self succeeded to the throne of France on September 1, 1715. His majority was declared in February 1723, and on September 5, 1725 (his cousin, to whom he had been engaged since 1721, having been sent back to Spain) his marriage to Maria Leszcynska of Poland, his senior by seven years, was solemnized at Fontainebleau. This union continued to subsist after a fashion until the queen's death in 1768, but the successive relations of the king with De Chateauroux, De Pompadour and Du Barry are elements of much greater interest and importance to the student of his reign. His surname of 'Le Bien aimé' is said to date from August 1744 when he was seized with a dangerous illness at Metz, the people of Paris rushed in crowds to the churches to pray for his recovery, nor could they sleep eat, or enjoy any amusement until the "well beloved king" was out of danger. He died of small pox on May 10 1774 having been predeceased for some years by his only son Louis. His successor was his grand son Louis XVI. For his reign see FRANCE (vol. ix. pp 584-593).

LOUIS XVI, third son of Louis the Dauphin, and grandson of Louis XV, was born at Versailles on August 23 1754, was married to Marie Antoinette, archduchess of Austria at Versailles on May 16, 1770 succeeded his grandfather on May 10 1774, and was beheaded on January 21 1793. See FRANCE (vol. ix. pp 593-604).

LOUIS XVII titular king of France the third son of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette was born at Versailles on March 27 1785 became dauphin in June 1789 was proclaimed king after the execution of his father was recognized as such by the Governments of England and Russia, but died in captivity in the Temple Paris June 8 1795.

LOUIS XVIII, brother of Louis XVI was the fourth grandson of Louis XV, and was born at Versailles on November 17, 1755 receiving at his birth the title of count of Provence. During the earlier stages of the revolutionary struggle he showed considerable sympathy with the popular party but in June 1791 he found it necessary to withdraw to Coblenz and subsequently he took some part in the operations of the army of Condé. He was at Hamm in Westphalia when tidings of his brother's murder arrived and lost no time in proclaiming the accession of his nephew Louis XVII, him self being recognized as regent. In June 1793 he succeeded to the royal title, after several years of involuntary wandering he found an asylum in England from October 1807 till April 1814 when he re-entered France. He only once left it again during the "Hundred Days" (March to June 1815) his death took place at Paris on September 18, 1824. For his reign see FRANCE (vol. ix. pp 617-619). He was succeeded by his brother Charles X.

LOUIS PHILIPPE king of the French was born at the Palais Royal Paris on October 6, 1773. His father was Louis Philippe-Joseph duke of Orleans a descendant of the younger brother of Louis XIV, and by his mother he derived his origin from the Counts de Toulouse the legitimized son of Louis XIV and Madame de Montespan. At his birth he received the title of duke of Valois, and after 1785 when his father succeeded to the Orleans title, he himself bore that of duke of Chartres. In 1781 Madame de Genlis was appointed his 'gouverneur'. From 1789 onwards he manifested sincere sympathy with the new ideas then gaining currency and in June 1791 he joined at Vendôme the regiment of dragoons of which he had been colonel since 1785. In 1792 he took part in the battles of Valmy and Jemappes, he held high military rank under Kellermann and Dumouriez in the following year he was present at the bombardment of Venloo and of Maastricht, and showed remarkable courage at Neerwinden. Presented

along with Dumouriez he entered upon a period of twenty-one years of exile from France, spent partly in Switzerland and other European countries, partly in the United States and in the Spanish American colonies. By the execution of his father he became duke of Orleans in 1793 and he was married to Marie Amélie daughter of Ferdinand IV of Naples, at Palermo on November 25 1809. In April 1814 he returned to Paris where his old military rank and the property of his father were restored to him the 'Hundred Days' in 1815 condemned him to a renewed but much briefer exile, during the reign of Louis XVIII he was regarded with some jealousy by the court on account of his liberal opinions but enjoyed greater favour under Charles X., immediately after the three days of July 1830 he was called to exercise the functions of 'lieutenant general of the kingdom' and on August 9 he accepted the title of king of the French. For his reign see FRANCE (vol. ix. p 620-623). Escaping to dignify himself from Paris at the Revolution of 1848 he on March 3 reached England where Claremont was his home until his death on August 26 1850.

LOUISA (1776-1810) queen of Prussia was born March 10 1776, in Hanover where her father, Duke Charles of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, was commandant. After the death of her mother who was by birth a princess of Hesse Darmstadt, she was entrusted to the care of a Fraulein von Wolzogen and afterwards to that of her grandmother the landgravine of Hesse Darmstadt. During the period of the revolutionary wars, she lived for some time with her sister Charlotte the wife of Duke Frederick of Saxe Hildburghausen. In 1793 she met at Frankfurt the crown prince of Prussia afterwards King Frederick William III who was so fascinated by her beauty and by the nobleness of her character that he asked her to become his wife. On April 24 of the same year they were betrothed and on the 24th of December they were married. As queen of Prussia she commanded universal respect and affection and nothing in Prussian history is more pathetic than the patience and dignity with which she bore the sufferings inflicted on her and her family during the war between Prussia and France. After the battle of Jena she went with her husband to Königsberg and when the battles of Eylau and Friedland had placed Prussia absolutely at the mercy of France, she made a personal appeal to Napoleon at his headquarters in Tilsit but without success. Early in 1808 she accompanied the King from Memel to Königsberg, whence towards the end of the year she visited St. Petersburg, returning to Berlin on the 24th of December 1809. During the war Napoleon, with incredible brutality attempted to destroy the queen's reputation but the only effect of his charges in Prussia was to make her more deeply beloved. On the 19th of July 1810 she died in her husband's arms, while visiting her father in Strelitz. No other queen in modern times has been more sincerely mourned. She was buried in the garden of the palace at Charlottenburg, where a beautiful mausoleum containing a fine recumbent statue by Rauch was built over her grave. In 1840 her husband was buried by her side. The Louisa Foundation (Luiseanstalt) for the education of girls was established in her honour and in 1814 Frederick William III instituted the Order of Louis a (Luiseorden). On the 10th of March 1876 the Prussian people celebrated the hundredth anniversary of her birth, and it was then decided to erect a statue of Queen Louisa in the Thiergarten at Berlin.

See Adami *Louise Königin von Preussen* 7th ed. 1875 Engel, *König und Kaiser* 1876. Klockholz *Louise Königin von Preussen*, 1876. Mommsen and Treutwein *Essays* 1884. In English *Hilson Life and Times of Louis Queen of Prussia*, 1864.

in favour, his father Michel le Tellier had been made chancellor and his only opponent Colbert was in growing disfavour. The ten years of peace between 1678 and 1683 were distinguished in French history by the rise of Madame de Maintenon, the capture of Strasburg, and the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in all of which Louvois bore a prominent part. The surprise of Strasburg in 1681 in time of peace in pursuance of an order of the chamber of reunion was not only planned but executed by Louvois and Meneval and after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes he claims the credit of inventing the dragonnades. Colbert died in 1683, and had been replaced by Le Tellier, an adherent of Louvois in the controller-generalship of finance and by Louvois himself in his ministry for public buildings which he took that he might be the minister able to gratify the king's two favourite pastimes war and building. Louvois was able to superintend the success of the first years of the war of 1688, but died suddenly of apoplexy after leaving the king's cabinet on July 16 1691. His sudden death caused a suspicion of poison, and struck everybody with surprise. "He is dead" writes Madame de Sevigné, that great minister, that important man who held so grand a position and whose *Moi* spread so far who was the centre of so much. "Tell the king, of England said Louis the next day, 'that I have lost a good minister but that his affairs and mine will go none the worse for that.' He was very wrong with Louvois the organizer of victory was gone. Great war ministers are far rarer than great generals. French history can only point to Carnot as his equal English history only to the elder Pitt. The comparison with Carnot is an instructive one both had to organize armies out of old material on a new system, both had to form the principle of appointing officers, both were admirable contrivers of campaigns, and both devoted themselves to the material well being of the soldiers. But in private life the comparison will not hold. Carnot was a good husband an upright man and a broad minded thinker and politician while Louvois married for money and lived openly with various *maîtresses*, most notoriously with the beautiful Madame de Courcelles used all means to overthrow his rivals and boasted of having revived persecution in his horrible system of the dragonnades.

The principal authority for Louvois's life and times is Camille Rousset's *Histoire de Louvois* 4 vols. 188-83 a great work founded on the 900 volumes of his *Archives* at the *Dépôt de la Guerre*. Saint Simon from his class prejudices is hardly to be trusted but Madame de Sevigné throws many bright side lights on his times. *Traité de Politique de Louvois* (1890) is a spur to us.

LOVAL SIMON FRASER BARON a famous Jacobite intriguer executed for the part which he took in the rebellion of 1745 was born about the year 1676 and was the second son of Thomas, afterward twelfth Lord Lovat. He was educated at King's College Aberdeen and there seems reason to believe that he was there no negligent student as his correspondence afterwards gives abundant proof not only of a thorough command of good English and idiomatic French but of such an acquaintance with the Latin classics as to leave him never at a loss for an apt quotation in Virgil or Horace. Whether Lovat ever felt any real principle of loyalty to the Stuarts or was actuated throughout merely by what he supposed to be self interest it is difficult to determine but that he was a born traitor and deceiver there can be no doubt. One of his first acts on leaving college was to recruit three hundred men from his clan to form part of a regiment in the service of William and Mary in which he himself was to hold a command—his object being as he unhesitatingly avows to have a body of well trained soldiers and of his influence whom at a moment's notice he might carry over to the interest of King James. Among other wild outrages in which he was engaged about this time was a rape and forced marriage committed

the widow of a previous Lord Lovat with the view apparently of securing his own succession to the estates, and it is a curious instance of his plausibility and power of influencing others that after being subjected by him to the most horrible ill usage, the woman is said to have ultimately become seriously attached to him. A prosecution for his violence however having been instituted against him by Lady Lovat's family, Simon found it prudent to retire first to his native strongholds in the Highlands, and afterwards to France, where he at length found his way in July 1702 to the court of St Germain. One of his first steps towards gaining influence there seems to have been to announce his conversion to the Catholic faith. He then proceeded to put the great project of restoring the exiled family into a practical shape. Hitherto nothing seems to have been known among the Jacobite exiles of the efficiency of the Highlanders as a military force. But Lovat, who was of course well acquainted with their capabilities, saw that as they were the only part of the British population accustomed to the independent use of arms, they could be at once put in action against the reigning power. His plan therefore was to land five thousand men and troops at Dundee where they might reach the north eastern passes of the Highlands in a day's march and be in a position to divert the British troops till the Highlands should have time to rise. Immediately afterwards five hundred men were to land on the west coast seize Fort William or Inverlochy and thus prevent the access of any military force from the south to the central Highlands. The whole scheme affords strong indication of Lovat's sagacity as a military strategist, and it is observable that his plan is that which was continuously kept in view in all the future attempts of the Jacobites and finally acted on in the last outbreak of 1745. The advisers of the Pretender seem to have been either slow to trust their astute coadjutor or slow to comprehend his project. At last however he was despatched on a secret mission to the Highlands to sound those of the chiefs who were likely to rise and to ascertain what forces they could bring into the field. He very soon found however that there was little disposition to join the rebellion and he thus made up his mind to secure his own safety by revealing all that he knew to the Government of Queen Anne. Having by this means obtained a pardon for all his previous crimes he was sent back to France to act as a spy on the Jacobites. On returning to Paris suspicions soon got afloat as to his proceedings and in the end he was committed close prisoner in the castle of Angoulême where he remained for nearly ten years or till November 1714 when he made his escape to England. For some twenty five years after this he was chiefly occupied in lawsuits for the recovery of his estates and the re-establishment of his fortune in both of which objects he was successful. The intervals of his leisure were filled up by Jacobite and Anti-Jacobite intrigues, in which he seems to have alternately as suited his interests acted the traitor to both parties. But he so far obtained the confidence of the Government as to have secured the appointments of sheriff of Inverness and of colonel of an independent company. His disloyal practices however, soon led to his being suspected and he was deprived of both his appointments. When the rebellion of 1715 broke out, Lovat acted with his characteristic duplicity. He represented to the Jacobites—that what was probably in the main true—that though eager for their success his weak health and advanced years prevented him from joining the standard of the prince in person while the Lord President of the High Court of Justiciary professed his cordial attachment to the cause of the Stuarts but lamented that his headstrong remonstrances had in fact prevented him from succeeding in taking with him a number of the leaders. The truth

LOUISIANA

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Plate 1

Paul
Aries
etc.

LOUISIANA one of the Southern States of the American Union situated on the low coast of the Gulf of Mexico of the Mississippi river. It is bounded E by the Gulf of Mexico, W by Texas, N by Arkansas and E by Mississippi. Its western boundary is a line through the middle of Sabine lake and river as far north as the 32d parallel, whence it flows the margin of the point of intersection of the river with that parallel. The northern boundary is the parallel of 33. The eastern boundary is the mid channel of the Mississippi river as far south as the 31st parallel whence it follows that parallel eastward to the middle of Pearl river, and is drawn that a line to the Gulf. The area of the State, according to a late determination made by the General Bureau is 48,729 square miles, of which 1060 consist of low flat lands, 1760 of inland lakes and 40 of river surface leaving 46,729 square miles as the total land area of the State.

Preface

The average elevation of the State is only 50 feet, and no part of it reaches 100 feet at any one level. The most elevated portion is near its northern border. The surface is naturally divided into two parts—the upland and the alluvial and coastal swampy regions. Each of the large streams as well as a large proportion of the smaller ones is accompanied by a flat of low-lying land of greater or less width lying low as regards the stream and liable to overflow at times of high water. These bottom lands form collectively what is known as the alluvial region. It extends in a broad belt down the Mississippi from the mouth of the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico, and up the Ouachita and its branches and the Red River to and beyond the limits of the State. Its breadth at some places extends within the State to ranges from 10 to 20 or 60 miles, at that place, the Red River and Ouachita has an average breadth of 10 miles. Through its great flood plain the Mississippi river winds upon the summit of a plateau formed by its own deposits. In each direction the country falls away in a succession of minor undulations—the summits of the ridges being occupied by the streams and bayous. Nearly all of this vast flood plain lies below the level of high water in the Mississippi and were it not for the protection afforded it by the levees, with almost the course of the stream is lined, every considerable river of its waters would inundate vast areas of fertile and cultivated land.

Stretching along the coast, and extending inland to a varying distance ranging from 20 to 60 or even 60 miles is a low swampy region the surface of which is diversified only by the slight ridges along the streams and bays, which traverse it by occasional patches of slightly elevated prairie, and by live oak ridges. It is in and along the borders of this coast swamp region that most of the sugar cane and rice produced in the State are grown.

The low regions of Louisiana including the alluvial lands and the coast swamps comprise about 20 100 square miles or nearly one-half the area of the State. The remainder consists of uplands of prairie and forest. The borders of these uplands are generally defined by lines of bluffs of no great height.

River

The principal rivers are the Mississippi, which flows nearly 600 miles through and along the border of the State; the Red River the Ouachita or Washita, Sabine, and Pearl all which, excepting the last are navigable at all stages of the water. Besides those streams which may properly be called rivers the State is intersected by bayous, several of which are of great importance both for navigation and for drainage. They may be characterized as secondary of the rivers. Among them may be mentioned the

Achafaya says the Bayou is French and says I cut the skin of a rat the name has however been entered down so that many rivers in the country particularly if they have sluggish currents are known as bayous. The principal portion of the country is level with the north of the Palmyra is a perfect network of it. Bayous which serve the purpose of a canal to carry off the surplus water.

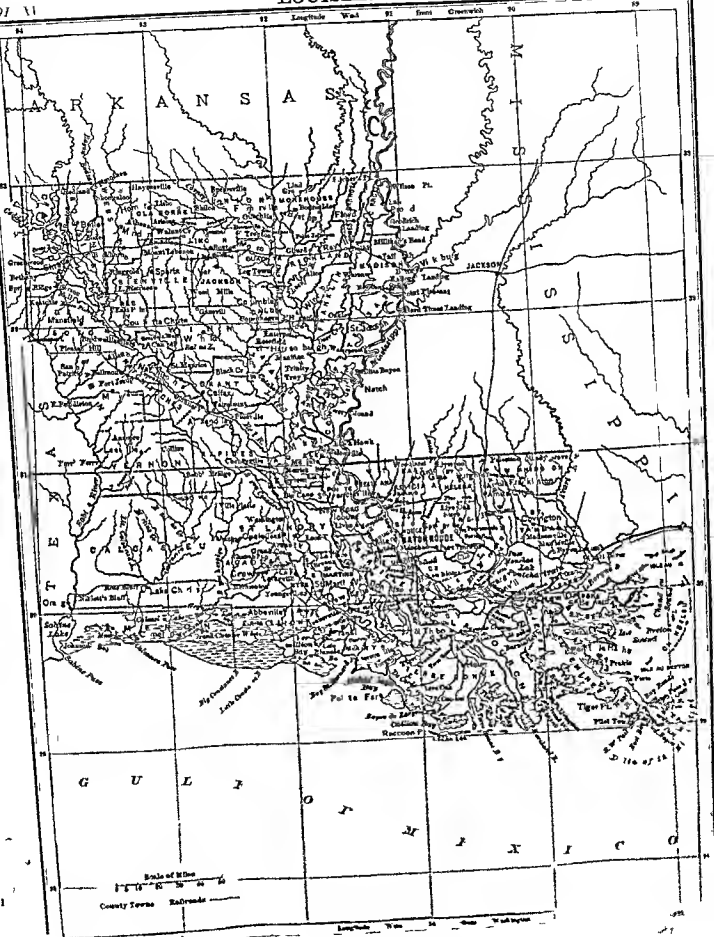
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The forests cover a very considerable portion of the area. Forests

The forests cover a very considerable portion of the area. Forests of the State and are destined in the future to form an important element of its wealth although up to the present time the lumber interest has not been very extensively developed. The most valuable timber is that of the long leaved pine (*Pinus australis*) and the short leaved pine (*Pinus radiata*). These are mainly confined to the upland regions, being nowhere found in the alluvial or coast sections. The north western part of the State is occupied by the short leaved pine, while the long leaved pine is found

LOUISIANA

1711 E 1



THEY FOR A BUREAU OF THE 1711 E 1

artificial imitation. His career as a dramatist was checked by the suppression of the stage if he had been born thirty years earlier or thirty years later Fletcher or Congreve would have had in him a powerful rival. The most recent edition of his poems is that by W C Hazlitt, in 1864

LOVLER, SAMUEL (1797-1868), novelist, artist, song writer, and musician was born in Dublin in 1797. His father was a member of the stock exchange. Lover began life as an artist and was elected an academician of the Royal Hibernian Society of Artists—a body of which he afterwards became secretary. He acquired reputation as a miniature painter, and a number of the local aristocracy sat to him for their portraits. His love for music showed itself at a very early age. At a dinner given to the poet Moore in 1818 Lover sang one of his own songs, which elicited special praise from Moore. One of his best known portraits was that of Paganini, which was exhibited at the Royal Academy. He attracted attention as an author by his *Legends and Stories of Ireland* (1832) and was one of the first writers for the *Dublin University Magazine*. He went to London about 1835 where among others he painted Lord Brougham in his robes as lord chancellor. His varied gifts rendered him very popular in society and he appeared often at Lady Blessington's evening receptions. There he sang several of his songs which were so well received that he published them (*Songs and Ballads* 1839). Some of them illustrated Irish superstitions among these being "Pory O'Vore," "The Angels Whisper," "Thio May Dew," and "The Four leaved Shamrock." In 1837 appeared *Rory O'Vore a National Poince*, which at once made him a great reputation as a novelist, he afterwards dramatized it for the Adelphi Theatre London. In 1842 was published his best known work *Handy Andy an Irish Tale*. Mean while his multifarious pursuits had seriously affected his health and in 1844 he gave up writing for some time substituting instead public entertainments called by him "Irish Evenings," illustrative of his own works and his powers as a musician and composer. These were very successful both in Great Britain and in America. In addition to publishing numerous songs of his own Lover edited a collection entitled *The Lyrics of Ireland* which appeared in 1858. He died on July 6 1868. Lover was remarkable for his versatility, but his fame rests mainly on his songs and novels the latter are full of sunny Irish humour and teem with fictitious pictures of national life. Besides those already mentioned he wrote *Treasure Trove* (1844) and *Metrical Tales and Other Poems* (1860).

LOWELL the twenty seventh city in population of the United States in Middlesex county Massachusetts at the junction of the Concord and Merrimack rivers 26 miles north west from Boston. It is often called the Spindle City" and the 'Manchester of America because of the extent of its cotton manufacture. The principal source of its water power is Pawtucket Falls in the Merrimack, and steam is employed as an auxiliary to the amount of 19 793 horse-power The first cotton mill was started in 1823 when the place was the village of East Chelmsford In 1826 it was made a town and named Lowell in memory of Francis Cabot Lowell from whose plans it had been developed but who died in 1817 It was incorporated as a city in 1836 It originally comprised 2885 acres but by annexation from neighbouring towns its area has been increased to 7615 acres, or 11 8 square miles. The population which in 1836 was 17 633, was 40 928 in 1870 and 59 485 in 1880 (males, 26 855 females 32 630) and in 1882 was estimated at 64 000

The following table shows the extent of the principal manufacturing companies in 1862 —

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